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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

Front Line was founded in Dublin, Ireland in 2001 with the specific aim of protecting Human Rights Defenders (HRD) at risk, people who work non-violently for any or all of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Front Line seeks to provide rapid and practical support to at-risk HRD—including through a 24 hour emergency response phone line—and to promote the visibility and recognition of HRD as a vulnerable group. Front Line also promotes awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is working to ensure that the principles and standards set out in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups, and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (known as the Declaration on HRD) are known, respected and adhered to worldwide. In order to achieve these aims, Front Line carries out many activities. It runs a small grants program to provide for the security needs of defenders. Grants are given for the specific purpose of strengthening the protection of HRD at risk. Emergency grants are given for temporary relocation and/or basic support when the life of a human rights defender is at immediate risk. Front Line also lobbies regional representatives for HRD as well as national governments to take more action on behalf of HRD. Front Line conducts research and publishes reports on the situation of HRD in specific countries. The organization also develops resource materials and training packages on behalf of HRD as well as facilitating networking and exchange between defenders in different parts of the world.

Expanded Areas of Activities:

Since 2004 the number of defenders Front Line works with has increased by 50% to 1,400 HRD. Grant allocations for the protection of HRD have also increased to €270,000 in 2007, as well as the number of research missions carried out by Front Line. In the past three years Front Line has sent missions to Afghanistan (twice), Uganda (twice), Tunisia, Rwanda, Burundi, the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Philippines, Colombia, Morocco and Western Sahara, Nepal (in 2006 during the emergency), Bahrain, China, India, Guatemala. In 2007, Front Line, in accordance with its stated commitment in 2003, prioritized the development of a systematic training programme for HRD on Security and Protection and has continue it's work in the area of digital security.

Front Line continues to provide a rolling internship in the Office of the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders at the office of High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva. We also disseminate and look for implementation of the UN Declaration on HRDs in all our activities.

Front Line's advocacy role has been strengthened with the opening of a Front Line office in Brussels. Front Line has created an internship to assist the Special Rapporteur on HRDS at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights in Banjul, the Gambia.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Front Line has attended the United Nations Commission for Human Rights and the new Human Rights Council since 2004, contributing information on the situation of HRD around the world and lobbying for strengthened protection measures. Generally Front Line attended for the presentation of the report of the Special Rapporteur and previous Special Representative on HRDS to the Council: (i) 4th session of the Human Rights Council: Geneva, Switzerland (12-30 March 2007) Front Line issued an written statement 'Iran and Uzbekistan HRD - Too Dangerous For Human Rights'; (ii) 1st session of the Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland (19-30 June 2006). Attended as an observer to learn more about how the new Human Rights Council would operate practically and attended Special Representatives report; (iii) 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights Geneva, Switzerland (14 March-22 April 2005) Attended as an observer and lobbied different governments e.g. the Sudan, Norway for the protection of HRD. Attended the Special Representative's report to the Commission; (iv) 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights Geneva, Switzerland (15 March - 23 April 2004) Attended as an observer and lobbied different governments for the protection of HRD e.g. European delegates and delegates of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Attended the Special Representative's report to the Commission.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Front Line has had ongoing contact with the office of the United Nations Special Representative on HRD and has sought both to contribute information as well as to support opportunities for the Special Rapporteur to meet and exchange with HRD from different regions of the world. Louise Arbour, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, delivered speeches at the last Dublin Platform in 2007. Front Line was very active in lobbying for the renewal and improvement of the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on HRD at every session attended at the Human Rights Council and Commission on Human Rights. Front Line provides practical support to the work of the Office of the Special Representative through the funding of an internship program in Geneva, Switzerland. Front Line regularly liaised with this Office and submits urgent appeals on behalf of HRD. Front Line disseminated information about the United Nations on the Front Line website and contributed its expertise to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The following is an example of papers submitted: (i) Front Line submission to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Universal Periodic Review Mechanism ' HRD at Risk in Bahrain' 31 October 2007; (ii) Front Line submission to the OHCHR Universal Periodic Review Mechanism on Brazil; India; Morocco; Philippines 1st session April 2008; Submitted on 19 November 2007.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals

a) Millennium Development Goals

Front Line's activities to support all HRD directly help to implement the Millennium Development Goals. These activities have been outlined above.

With reference to **Goal 3**: The Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, Front Line worked as part of the International Coordination Committee for the Campaign For Women HRDs, and secondly collated reports on women HRDs and attempted to highlight the conditions of women HRDs in particular at various fora. For example, Front Line highlighted the issue at the 3rd Dublin Platform in 2005 and published reports include 'Being Women HRD: Security Matters in Activism (2007)'. In addition, Front Line expanded its small grants program to include financial support specifically earmarked to HRD associated with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex-related causes.

With reference to **Goal 7**: Ensure Environmental Sustainability, Front Line cooperated with many HRDs that are involved in campaigns to reduce the effects of environmental degradation. For instance, two of the nominees for the Front Line Defender of the Year Award were involved in such work.

b) Global Principles (i) Front Line marked the 8th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on HRD on 9 December 2007 by hosting a public talk at Trinity College, Dublin with three leading HRD from Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan and Guatemala; (ii) Front Line launched a public awareness campaign with The Body Shop Ireland in 2007. This saw the launch of Front Line's action campaign "Protect one, empower a thousand" to end the harassment of human rights defenders. This allows and encourages the public to become active in efforts to protect human rights defenders by taking direct action to support defenders who are being harassed, detained or threatened as a result of their peaceful activities in defense of human rights; (iii) Front Line holds an annual Front Line Award which honors a Human Rights Defender, who has displayed exceptional courage in working non-violently for the rights of others; (iv) Front Line hosted a conference entitled: 'Human Rights Defenders and Development Agencies: How to build stronger synergies?' Brussels, Belgium, 15-16 October 2007 (Organized with the support of the European Commission, King Baudouin Foundation, and the European Centre for Development Policy Management ECDPM); (v) Front Line was awarded the 2007 King Baudouin International Development Prize.

2. Kindernothilfe
(Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

i. Aims and Purposes

The aim of Kindernothilfe's (KNH) (Help for Children in Need) work is to achieve a world in which children and young people can live a life of human dignity, develop their talents and together with their families and community take their development into their own hands. The principles of participation and helping people to help themselves as well as commitment to the rights of the child are the main factors on which KNH bases its help. Its scope of project-support ranges from day care centres to shelters for street children and includes community based projects and self-help groups; aiming always to achieve widespread impact. Main focus points are: basic education and vocational training, HIV/AIDS, support for girls and women, children at risk, community development. Nowadays KNH works in 28 countries supporting about 567,000 boys and girls. Public awareness work and advocacy are also important elements of KNH's work as well as disaster relief. In 2006, KNH started mainstreaming children's rights and implementing a child rights approach.

ii. New organisational affiliations

In 2004 a KNH Foundation was established in Switzerland. It follows the same aims and purposes as KNH Germany.

iii. Changes in the amount of funding

2005 stands out as an extraordinary year. The tsunami-disaster at the end of 2004 triggered off in Germany and elsewhere an overwhelming willingness to help. This led to unexpectedly high donations to KNH which made an impact on the financial statement of 2004 but even more on the results for 2005. In 2005, it stood at 19.2 million Euros i.e. 38.3 percent higher than 2004. The normal programme of long-term support was not negatively affected by this. Quite the reverse, in fact the number of children and young people supported by KNH, around the world increased by almost 50,000.

PART II - Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

KNH Advocacy Officer attended the following meetings, sessions etc: (i) **2004**: 16 January 2004, Geneva, Switzerland, session of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child when Germany represented its second periodic report in accordance with article 44 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; (ii) **2005:** 22–23 February, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

Consultation "Children and AIDS Summit 2006, HIV/AIDS-Consultation on Orphans and Vulnerable Children"; 6–8 April, Geneva, Switzerland, 61st session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, especially lobbying on the topic of individual complaints procedure to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (see written statement submitted by KNH E/CN.4/2005/NGO/337, 24 March 2005) and attended the Child Rights Caucus; (iii) **2007**: 2 March, Brussels, Belgium: Meeting of European Network on Debt and Development with all European Executive Directors of the World Bank on the topic of debt cancellation and development; 19-20 June, Florence, Italy, International Expert Roundtable Meeting to support the elaboration of European Union Guidelines on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child hosted by UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre; 9 October, Geneva, Switzerland, Pre-sessional Working Group of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and represented the shadow report on Germany's Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children and Armed Conflict.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2004: Project of our partner Undugu Society Nairobi/Kenya: two year special programme – Informal Skills Training Programme (300 participants) supported by International Labour Organization (ILO).

2006 - ongoing: Project in collaboration with UNICEF to enhance the community response to the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children and the weakened traditional safety net at community level due to HIV/AIDS and other reasons through a community based orphan support system that builds on and utilizes available community resources in Zambia.

2004 – Partly ongoing: Cooperation of our partner African Cooperative Action Trust Swaziland with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to assist drought stricken farmers with seeds and farm tools. They also cooperated with FAO in a project where they assisted vulnerable households construct water jars for rainwater harvesting. The same partner worked together with UNICEF in the development and establishment of Neighbourhood Care Points (NCP) aimed at helping orphaned and vulnerable children to have access to feeding. They cooperated with UNICEF in the capacity building of NCP caregivers in order to equip them with skills they needed to provide social support to children coming to the NCP. Further cooperation in the implementation of a Water and Sanitation Hygiene project, where they assisted in the establishment of improved pit latrines in 105 NCP. The same partner is still cooperating with World Food Programme (WFP) in the distribution of targeted food to needy households in different parts of the country. They have also cooperated with WFP in NCP and school feeding programmes in drought stricken areas.

2007: Our partner Movimondo in Honduras cooperated with ILO/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour supporting model schools for working children. Movimondo is carrying on this project.

iv. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed Development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

i) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

KNH has contributed to the MDGs in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. Major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education = 16,793,687.96 EUR; Basic education = 34,921,680.24 EUR. **Actions**: primary schools, scholarship programmes, vocational training etc.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women = 6,896,925.69 EUR.

Actions: projects with under-age mothers, self help groups, micro-loans programmes etc.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality/children at risk = 15,988,940.98 EUR

Actions: combating child labour and child marriages, projects with street children, care and rehabilitation programmes for differently able children, combating exploitation and health risks for children in mines, child soldier's projects and help for traumatized children etc.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS = 4,273,810.11 EUR

Actions: HIV/AIDS prevention education and programmes, help and hospice for AIDS orphans, self-help groups etc.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

2004: March 2004: A study compiled on behalf of KNH was published: Klaus Heidel: "Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers – blind to the rights of the (working) child? (It has been taken into consideration by the ILO – Report on Child Labour 2006 and World Bank) Overall relevance: Contribution to the discussion about the effectiveness of Poverty Reduction Strategies considering the best interests of the child.

2005: April 2005: Focussing on its main theme of the year 2005: "Combating poverty. Girls can count on us", KNH participated in the millennium campaign to halve poverty by 2015.
Overall relevance: Raising awareness of MDGs in general and especially on the **Goal 3** on Gender Equality.

2007: September 2007: KNH published a case study from Uganda: "On our way. How communities can work for children affected by HIV/AIDS" Overall relevance: Contribution to the discussion about community based work and HIV/AIDS as well as to the question of eradicating poverty.

3. Soroptimist International
(General; 1984)

PART I. Introduction

Soroptimist International (SI) is an association of four Soroptimist Federations representing around 90,000 members in 124 countries and territories. As a worldwide organisation for women in management and the professions, and through international partnerships and a global network of members, Soroptimists inspire action and create opportunities to transform the lives of women and girls by: advocating for equity and equality; creating safe and healthy environments; increasing access to education; developing leadership and practical skills for a sustainable future. The Policy of SI is to be concerned with international and national issues that relate to its objects and programmes. On matters of political controversy between nations, of party politics and of sectarian religion, SI maintains a position of strict neutrality.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

SI supports all eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals. SI United Nations Representatives have participated in numerous United Nations and subsidiary bodies' meetings during the reporting period 2004 – 2007:

2004: 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),1-12 March, United Nations Headquaters, New York, SI participated in Project FIVE-O workshop, 1 March, held Parallel Event with Rotary International and Zonta International, 3 March, sponsored a young women participant and participated in The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) Panel, 5 March, 'Women Confronting Conflict' SI booklet distributed; 12th Session CSD, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 14-30 April; NGO on Special List Briefing; 92nd Session of Annual International Conference, International Labour Organisation (ILO), 1-17 June, Geneva, Switzerland; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Programme Coordinating Board, 23-24 June, Geneva, Switzerland; Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) High-Level Segment, 28-30 June, United Nations Headquarters, New York; Conference of the Parties to the United Nations – Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, 28 June-9 July, Vienna, Austria; 57th Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/ NGO Conference, 8-10 September, United Nations headquarters, New York, 'Women: Working to Implement the Millennium Development Goals' booklet distributed; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Science & Ethics Joint Programme Commission, 28 September, 16 November, 14 December Paris, France; UNESCO/NGO Reflection Group on Education for All (EFA), 21 September, 18 October, 15 November, 13 December , Paris; UNESCO Joint Programme Commission "Communications and New Technologies", 8 November, Paris; World Health Organisation (WHO) NGO meeting, 13 October, Geneva, Switzerland.

2005: 43rd Session Commission for Social Development, 9-18 February, Vienna, co-signed Joint International Non-Governmental Organisations in Consultative Status with the United Nations (INGO) Statement; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board First Session 2005, 17 January, Paris, co-signed Joint Statement; Beijing+10 Conference: 49th CSW, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 February-11 March, SI sponsored and participated in Parallel Event with The ***World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts*** (WAGGGS), 'Empowering Women', 4 March, 'Soroptimists Working for Women and Girls' booklet distributed; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 23rd Session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environmental Forum, 21-25 February, Nairobi; 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights, 14 March -22 April, Geneva, Switzerland, signed Joint Statements ITEM 10 - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and ITEM 12 – Violence Against Women; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Panel discussion on Counter Terrorism, 18 March, Vienna; 11th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 18-25 April, Bangkok, Thailand, held Ancillary Meeting in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology on 'Trafficking in children', 'Soroptimists Uniting to Combat Trafficking of Women and Girls' booklet distributed; UNESCO 7th Session of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC), 25-27 July, Paris; 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 7-9 September, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 'Women Striving to Achieve the MDGs' booklet distributed; UNESCO, General Conference, 20 October, Paris; The World Summit on the Information Society, 16-18 November, Tunis, 'Women and the Information Society - Striving to Achieve the MDGs' booklet distributed; International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (ISPAC) International Conference on Measuring Human Trafficking: Complexities and Pitfalls, 2-4 December, Courmayeur, Italy; NGO Forum Review Beijing+10, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) , 12-13 December, United Nations Headquarters, Geneva; UNESCO, International Conference of NGOs, 14-16 December, Paris.

2006: 34th Session Committee for the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 16 January– 3 February, New York; 44th Session Commission for Social Development, 8-17 February, United Nations Headquaters, New York, signed Joint Statement; 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 27 February-11 March, United Nations Headquarters, New York, held two Parallel Events: 'The Story of Two Communities', 27 February and 'Empowering Women Worldwide' (Project FIVE-O), 2 March, written Statements accepted, 'SI Broadening Women's and Girls' Horizons in Health Education and Employment' booklet distributed; 49th Session Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 13-17 March, United Nations Headquarters, Vienna, Austria; 62nd Session Commission on Human Rights, 13-17 March, Geneva, Switzerland, co-signed Joint Statement at Final Session; United Nations General Assembly High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS, Uniting the world against AIDS, United Nations Headquarters New York, 31 May-2 June, 'Protecting Women and Children from the Devastating Impact of HIV/AIDS' booklet distributed; Substantive Session of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 3-28 July; Annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference, United Nations Headquarters New York, 6-8 September, 'Partnerships in Health - Soroptimists Working to Improve the Lives of Women and Girls' booklet distributed; 2nd Session Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland 18 September-6 October, signed Joint Statement (2 October 2006); UNODC (United Nations Office on drugs and crime), Conference of the Parties, 9-18 October, Vienna, Austria; 61st Session General Assembly,

Third Committee, 9-10 October, United Nations Headquarters, New York ; UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) NGO Day, 8 December, Paris, France, 'Dignity - Respect, Honour, Value' - booklet distributed; 4th Special Session, Human Rights Council, 12 December, Geneva, Switzerland, co-signed Joint NGO Statement for 12/12 Special on Darfur.

2007: 51st Session of the CSW, 26 February-9 March, United Nations Headquarters, New York, Parallel Event – 'Society Working Together: Ending Violence against the Girl Child', Soroptimist International 'Giving Girls a Chance' booklet distributed; 50th Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 13-20 March, Vienna; 16th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 23-27 April, United Nations Headquarters, Vienna; Committee on the Status of Women, 60th Anniversary Economic Commission for Europe, 27 April, Geneva, Switzerland, co-signed Joint Statement.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In 2005 SI started funding a project in collaboration with the World Health Organisation. SI provided 30,000 Malaria nets to the pregnant women and young children in Zé, Benin, Africa. Soroptimists also worked with local health cadres to provide education on the prevention and treatment of malaria.

iii) Other Conferences, Meetings and Events

SI United Nations Representatives have been and are actively participating in committee work, holding posts on the NGO CSW and DPI Committees, Treasurer for the NGO Committee on United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Treasurer for UNIFEM/Metro board, NGO Health Executive Committee, UNICEF Working Group on Girls at United Nations Headquarters, New York; The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) Board Member 2003 – 2006, Treasurer for CONGO in Vienna, Austria, 2005-2007 and on the NGO/UNESCO Liaison Committee at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris during the period of this quadrennial report 2004 - 2007. Reports provided by SI United Nations Representatives on important issues to be addressed are cascaded to our membership worldwide.

iv) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Soroptimist clubs in 124 countries actively participated in working towards achieving the MDG through awareness raising, advocacy and action such as: **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:** Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling. Actions: (i) Pupils into school = 3,460; (ii) Teachers trained = 102; (iii) Classrooms built or renovated - Number of projects = 41; (iv) Primary School materials delivered - Number of projects = 45. **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education. Actions: (i) Vocational training programmes = 177; (ii) School mentoring programmes = 68; (iii) Teachers trained = 125; (iv) Classrooms built or renovated = 46; (v) Scholarships = 115; (vi) Secondary School materials delivered - Number of projects = 1475;

(vii) Violence against Women - Awareness raising projects = 107. **Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Actions: (i) HIV/AIDS related projects = 147; (ii) Provided Malaria nets, Zé, Benin = 30,000; (iii) Water Aid related projects = 40.

4. World Veterans Federation
(General; 1952)

I. INTRODUCTION

The World Veterans Federation (WVF) is an organization of national associations of war veterans and war victims, and persons who have served in United Nations peacekeeping operations. It is the only international organization representing 168 associations of veterans, blue berets and victims of war in 88 countries (approximately 27 million individuals). The aims of WVF are: to promote international peace and security by the application of the Charter of the United Nations and the International Bill of Human Rights; defend the spiritual and material interests of veterans and victims of war; establish working relations between associations and encourage international cooperation and understanding.

A revised Constitution was adopted at the WVF General Assembly (2-7 December 2006, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) which made some administrative changes in governance, but did not impact on the aims of the organization. A new category of membership was added which allows legally instituted bodies which support the aims and objectives of the WVF to be invited to join as 'affiliate members'; they would have no voting rights.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The WVF's representatives to the United Nations attended meetings in New York and Geneva and were active members of civil society entities, including the Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Committee on Disarmament; the NGO Committee on the Status of Women; NGO Committee on Girls; NGO Committee on Mental Health; NGO Committee on Older Persons; Committees on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

WVF Participated in following events at the United Nations headquarters, New York:

2004 – 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 1-12 March 2004. Statement published as E/CN.6/2004/NGO/15 addressing the thematic issue - "women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace building".

2004 – Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 30th Session, 12-30 January; 31st Session CEDAW, 6-23 July.

2005 – 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February – 11 March 2004. Statement published as E/CN.6/2005/NGO/11 on the implementation of the Platform for Action,

adopted by Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, 1995, and the outcome documents from the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly.

2005 – Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 32nd Session, 10-28 January; 27 June – 1 July, (Working Group on Communications, Optional Protocol to Convention).

2005 – 58th United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI NGO) Conference on 7-9 September, "Our Challenges: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal".

2006 – 50th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 27 February – 10 March 2006. Statement published as E/CN.6/2006/NGO/21, commenting on theme 'equal participation of women and men in decision making processes at all levels".

2007– 37th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and 25th anniversary, 14 January - 1 February 2007.

2007 – United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI NGO) Conference, 5-7 September, "Climate Change: How it Impacts Us All".

Special Project: The WVF launched a major project to commemorate the United Nations International Day of Peace on 21 September 2008, calling upon its member associations around the world to organize a local 'walk for peace' in support of the United Nations historic effort to mobilize public opinion to reject war and violence. Around ninety associations from different continents have responded positively and enthusiastically to the WVF Project and are now organizing events to mark the International Day of Peace on 21 September 2008. The goal is for the WVF to organize a global movement, bringing in other sectors of civil society, to promote the universal desire for peace around this United Nations event. Seeking to enter into partnership with the United Nations, the WVF President has met several times with United Nations officials to discuss ways of achieving maximum credibility for such a multifaceted endeavour. Each WVF association will develop its own initiative within its country for the 'Walk for Peace'. They are urged to make contact with the United Nations Information Centres (UNICS) within their countries, which will cooperate with them in their focused activities around the International Day of Peace, 21 September, 2008.

WVF Member associations interacted with regional entities affiliated with the United Nations set up programs that contribute to meeting the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. Examples: the Indonesia Veterans' Wife Association (PIVERI) contributed in different ways to all the goals from a women's perspective; the Pakistan Armed Service Board set up a micro credit program to combat poverty of ex-servicemen and a program to combat illiteracy. Other WVF associations cooperated with other organizations to alleviate the economic and health problems of former combatants and civilian victims of war in their countries.

The Standing Committee on Women paid special attention to the situation of women and children caught in conflict situations and in post-conflict restructuring societies, sharing information on United

Nations Special Rapporteurs' reports within the WVF as well as other NGOs. WVF is a member of the Coalition on Child Soldiers and has worked within international and national coalitions seeking redress for the Comfort Women of World War II. In 2005, the Chair of the Committee met with members of the Danish Women's Council and the Federation of Women Veterans of Finland to promote cooperation within the WVF and with other NGOs at the United Nations.

Regional organizations also took actions: At the 12th Standing Committee on African Affairs, 20-22 May 2004, Rabat (Morocco) the WVF African Development Fund (TANTOR) was set up. The Standing Committee on European Affairs 19-24 October 2004, Zagreb (Croatia) created a Steering Committee "to exchange information and research programmes involving the health and welfare of veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), family situations and on the consequences of wars." At this meeting, a Special Session was held on the 'Croatian perspective on European integration". In 2005, WVF member organizations from Morocco and France signed a 'convention of Cooperation and Friendship. During this period, a newly formed Working Group on Eastern Europe has undertaken a project to reconcile veterans who had fought on different sides during World War II, and in subsequent regional conflicts.

On an international level, consistent with its dedication to the principles and aims of the United Nations to bring about a more peaceful world, the WVF issued communiqués on significant occasions, i.e. in September 2005 "reaffirm(ing) its commitment to reject war as a means of settling differences". WVF assisted in the organization of an International Conference of Veterans and Civilian Victims to promote reconciliation and peaceful development among former adversaries, which was held in Budapest on 3-5 April on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II. In February 2005, the WVF congratulated the leaders of Israel and Fatah at the Sharm El-Sheikh Summit saying "the path towards peace is one of dialogue and understanding between people and nations."

The WVF awards a Rehabilitation Prize during its General Assembly (every 3 years), which recognizes the unique contributions individuals or organizations make to the field of rehabilitation, especially relevant for veterans and victims of armed conflicts. Such contributions can be for research, advances in public policy, communications or technology that enhance the quality of life of persons with disabilities. At the 25th General Assembly, 2-7 December 2006, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), individuals from Taiwan Province of China, Russian Federation, Thailand, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were honoured.

Also at its 25th General Assembly in 2006 (2-7 December, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia), the WVF delegates passed a number of Resolutions of direct or indirect interest to the United Nations. These resolutions are intended to stimulate the member associations to take actions within their own organizations and communities. Examples of the Resolutions: Child Soldiers, Working for Peace, Peace, Security and Cooperation, Respect for Human Dignity, Peace & International Security, Combat the Illegal Traffic of Light and Small Caliber Arms, Antipersonnel Landmines, Nuclear Disarmament, and For a Peaceful Political Solution Through dialogue to the Situation in the Middle East.

5. World Wide Fund for Nature
(General; 1996)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and Purposes of the organization and main course of action:

World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF) Mission Statement: To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: (i) conserving the world's biological diversity; (ii) ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable; (iii) promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

WWF's reports show that we use twenty-five percent more natural resources than the planet can sustain and as a result species, habitats and local communities are under threat. WWF works with its partner's world wide to develop and implement lasting solutions to the environmental challenges we face. WWF has set out to conserve a representative sample of some of the world's most outstanding natural places, to ensure that populations of the most ecologically, economically and culturally important species are restored and thriving in the wild and that humanity's global footprint falls below its 2000 level and continues its downward trend specially in the areas of: Energy/carbon footprint; Commodities (crops, meat, fish and wood) footprints; Water footprint. WWF will also address some of the drivers of threats to biodiversity and that contribute to the damage created by the ecological footprint.

WWF is one of the largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations, with almost five million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

World Wide Fund for Nature International contributed information, policy positions, suggestions, case studies and verbal advice and written form to participants of: (i) Conference of the parties (COP) 7 Convention on Biological Diversity, 9-20 February 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; (ii) Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), 16-30 April 2004, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iii) International Whaling Commission (IWC), 19-22 July 2004, Sorrento, Italy; (iv) United Nations Environmental Project (UNEP) Governing Council, 2-4 September 2004, Nairobi, Kenya; (v) CITES Conference of the Parties, 2-14 October 2004, Bangkok, Thailand; (vi) United Nations Framework convention on climate Change (UNFCCC) COP10, 6-17 December 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina; (vii) IWC 57th annual meeting, 20-24 June 2005, Ulsan, Republic of Korea; (viii) United Nations General Assembly, informal sessions on WSS 169 Environmental Governance, September-December 2005, United Nations headquarters, New York; (ix) Meeting on the 4th Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, 5-7 October 2005, Rome, Italy; (x) Regular Meeting of the Council of the Global Environment Facility, 7-11 November 2005, Washington D.C., United States of America; (xi) Conference on Migratory Species (CMS) COP8, 20-25 November 2005, Nairobi, Kenya; (xii) UNFCCC, 28 November-9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada; (xiii) United Nations General Assembly Oceans Debate, 28 November 2005, New York, United States of America; (xiv) Convention

on Biological Diversity (CBD) Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical on Technological Advise (SBSTTA), 5-9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada; (xv) Second meeting of the ad hoc open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, 5-9 December 2005, Montreal, Canada; (xvi) 4th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Article 8(j), 23-27 January 2006, Granada, Spain; (xvii) 4th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing, 30 January-3 February 2006, Granada, Spain; (xviii) Civil Society Forum and UNEP Governing Council Special Session, 6-8 February 2006, Dubai; (xix) Meeting of the Parties (MOP) 3 Bio-safety Protocol, 13-17 March 2006, Curitiba, Brazil; (xx) CBD COP9, 20-31 March 2006, Curitiba, Brazil; (xxi) CSD 14, 1-12 May 2006, New York, USA; (xxii) Intergovernmental Panel on climate Change (IPCC) 10th session Working Group, 29 January-1 February; (xxiii) UN Environment Organization Pioneer Group proposal, 2-3 February 2007, Paris, France; (xxiv) UNEP Civil Society NGOS segment and Governing Council, 3-9 February 2007, Paris, France; (xxv) CSD15 Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, 26 Feb-2 March 2007, New York, United States of America; (xxvi) IPCC WGII, 2-5 April 2007, Brussels, Belgium UN/ECOSOC/World Bank/Monterrey Financing for Development Special high-level meeting, 16 April 2007, New York; (xxvii) Informal Consultations of States Parties to United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, 23-27 April 2007, New York, United States of America; (xxviii) IPCC 26th Session, 4 May 2007, Bangkok, Thailand; (xxix) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council, 4-8 June 2007, Washington DC, USA; (xxx) 8th Meeting of the United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, 26-29 September 2007, Stockholm, Sweden; (xxxi) ECOSOC High level and substantive meeting, 2-27 July 2007, Geneva, Switzerland; (xxxii) CBD SBSTTA 12, 2-6 July 2007, Paris, France; (xxxiii) Open-ended informal consultative process on Oceans Affairs and Law of the Sea, 2-6 July, Cape Town, South Africa; (xxxiv) 2nd meeting of Open-ended Wording Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI-2), 9-13 July 2007, Paris France; (xxxv) Heads of States Meeting on Climate, 24 September 2007, New York, USA; (xxxvi) 5th meeting Ad-hoc open-ended WG on ABS, 8-12 October 2007, Montreal, Canada; (xxxvii) IPCC-27 Plenary session – final summary, 12-16 November 2007, Valencia, Spain; (xxxviii) UNFCCC COP13/MOP3, 3-14 December 2007, Bali, Indonesia.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the MDGs

Goal 1 Poverty, Goal 7 Sustainable development

WWF has more than 2,000 projects world wide most of which focus on conservation and equity. Below are several examples where we work to link protected area networks to development.

Community participation in protected areas and devolving benefits from protected areas e.g. microfinancing in West African Marine Eco-region; Developing models of community participation in protected area management and deriving benefits in Altai-Sayan; Participation and benefit sharing in the Carpathian eco-region; Poverty Reduction through natural resource management – projects in Mekong, Lao People's Democratic Republic; Kafue Flats, Zambia; Pastaza Region, Peru and Ecuador; Campo Ma'an, Cameroon; Lake Naivasha, Kenya.

We also work on sustainable livelihoods to link economic growth with sustainable natural resource use: (i) Community conserved areas in semi arid regions e.g. Namibia; (ii) Sustainable

livelihoods work ranging from fisheries and forests to crops such as palm oil, soy, in the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Fiji, Amazon; (iii) WWF International published a series of information books during this period highlighting links between poverty and sustainable development. Examples include: (a) Species and People: Linked Futures – a report with case studies on the contribution of wildlife conservation to rural livelihoods and the MDGs; (b) Sustaining the environment, sustaining people – Case studies on Reducing Poverty through conservation; (iv) Arguments for Protection Series: Running Pure The importance of Forest Protected Areas to Drinking water; Beyond Belief Linking Faith and Protected areas to support Biodiversity Conservation; Food Stores – Using Protected areas to secure genetic crop diversity.

Safety Net – Protected areas and poverty reduction; Natural Security – Protected areas and hazard mitigation.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Community and Family Services International (Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

Community and Family Services International (CFSI) is a humanitarian organization committed to peace and social development, with a particular interest in the psychosocial dimension.

The mission of CFSI is to vigorously protect and promote human security—specifically, the lives, well-being, and dignity of people uprooted by persecution, armed conflict, disaster, and other exceptionally difficult circumstances.

Established on 1 June 1981 and based in the Philippines, CFSI has two goals. The first is to empower and equip uprooted people to prevent and address social and health problems. The second is to prevent children, women, and men from becoming uprooted by promoting peace, respect for human rights, and the equitable distribution of resources. Most, but not all, of the activities of CFSI are carried out in the Asia and Pacific Region, primarily those states that comprise the Association of South East Asian Nations.

The vision of CFSI is diverse people living together in dignity, peace, and harmony.

Part II. Contribution of CFSI to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

CFSI contributions to the work of the United Nations were concentrated in the humanitarian affairs and human rights arenas and took place at the global, regional, as well as national levels: (i) In 2004, CFSI was involved as a participant in the revision of the handbook entitled SPHERE Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, as well as piloting efforts undertaken in 2005. This was followed by participation as a trainee in a Regional Training of Trainers Workshop, held 14-22 October 2006 in Singapore. Subsequently, CFSI has provided training on the SPHERE Standards in the conflict-affected areas of the Philippines; (ii) To help prevent sexual exploitation in humanitarian crises, CFSI engaged as a participant in consultations and drafting efforts begun in 2004 under the "Building Safer Organizations" initiative of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). This was followed by CFSI participation in a Regional Investigation Workshop held 30 March-03 April 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; (iii) In 2005 and 2006, CFSI served on a Task Force established by the IASC culminating in the publication of the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, published in 2007. CFSI provided input on substance as well as presentation; (iv) CFSI participated in a national workshop organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Manila, Philippines in 15-17 October 2007, entitled "Strengthening the Implementation of Human Rights Treaty Recommendations through the Enhancement of National Protection Mechanisms." CFSI advocated for enhanced national protection for refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as for greater attention to women and child rights; (v) In 2007, CFSI prepared to participate in the "UNICEF

Consultation with NGOs in Humanitarian Action" scheduled for 23-24 January 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland. CFSI's expected participation was sponsored by UNICEF and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA); (vi) CFSI began, in late 2007, to participate in discussions organized through the Global Humanitarian Platform (GHP). The GHP was created as an outcome of the July 2006 "Dialogue between UN and Non-UN Humanitarian Organizations towards Enhancing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Action."

CFSI would have participated more fully in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies if greater resources were available to cover the associated costs.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

CFSI served as (i) Implementing Partner of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the Philippines and in Myanmar throughout all of 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively. This ongoing cooperation is expected to continue through at least December 2009 to the benefit of refugees, returnees, and stateless persons numbering in the tens of thousands.

In 2007, CFSI served as Implementing Partner of the UNHCR in Timor-Leste in response to a humanitarian emergency. CFSI continues to serve in Timor-Leste; (ii) Cooperation Partner of the World Food Programme (WFP) in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, Philippines from June 2006 onwards. This ongoing cooperation—benefiting approximately 500,000 people—is expected to continue through 2009.

In 2006, CFSI participated in national consultations and regional meetings towards the drafting of a Charter for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The advocacy aims of CFSI included explicit commitments in the Charter to human rights and international humanitarian law as well as protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. CFSI activities in this regard included: (i) participation in several National Consultations organized by the Philippine Representative to the Eminent Persons Group of the ASEAN; (ii) submission of an appeal to include in the Charter reference to the protection needs of refugees and internally displaced persons; (iii) organization by CFSI of an ASEAN Consultation Workshop held in the Philippines on 19 September 2006; (iv) participation as a speaker on peace-building under the Security Sector Reform Agenda of the Fifth ASEAN People's Assembly held in the Philippines in December; and (v) the publication by CFSI of "Missing Peace"—an advocacy publication disseminated to representatives of each Member State of the ASEAN, agencies of the United Nations, and various civil society organizations within the ASEAN Region. Two of these activities were funded by the UNHCR.

iii) Sample of initiatives undertaken by CFSI in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Roughly 100,000 families (500,000 persons) provided with emergency food assistance through cooperation with the World Food Programme.

Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education: Approximately 30,000 persons - of whom 70% were female - provided with literacy training through cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women: Consultations organized and training provided, in cooperation with UNHCR, to address and prevent sexual and gender based violence.

2. Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (Special; 1996)

PART 1: Introduction

The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (aka Good Shepherd) is an international organization founded in 1835 to work with women and girls who were marginalized by the society of their time. In varying forms of direct service projects, this continues to be our primary focus, with an emphasis on working to enable and empower women to create a better life for themselves and their families. Current membership is 4,160.

Good Shepherd became affiliated with the United Nations, UN, as a Non-governmental Organization, NGO, with Special Consultative Status with the Economic Social Council, ECOSOC, in November 1996. This affiliation is a means of collaboration through which we work to bring about systemic and structural change in whatever condemns others to live a marginalized life. Through our affiliation with the goals of the UN, we seek to extend mercy to the poor, to the oppressed, awakening in our world the dignity and value of each person,

During the years of affiliation with the United Nations, The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd has increased its own awareness of and participation in the goals and activities of the United Nations, especially in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). The organization has intensified its practices in many areas of the world to contribute to the achievement of MDGs at local and national level in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The organization has increased initiatives to promote human development and gender equality.

PART 2: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Commission of the Status of Women (CSW) Good Shepherd, in conjunction with the activities of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women (a Committee of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, CONGO), prioritizes active participation in promoting the work of the CSW. Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 48th Session, 1-12 March 2004, we submitted two written statements: "The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality" and "Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management and Conflict Resolution and in Post Conflict Building"; (ii) 49th Session, 28 February-11 March 2005, we

submitted written statements on the following themes: Gender-Based Violence, Trafficking in Persons and Prostitution; (iii) 50th Session, 27 February - 10 March 2006, we submitted a written statement: "Ensuring an enabling environment and equal participation of women: violence against women"; (iv) 51st Session, 26th February - 9 March 2007, we submitted statements on the following themes: Child Development, Girls, Child Migrants, Poverty Mitigation, Rural Education, and Sale of Children.

Commission on Social Development: Likewise, in conjunction with the activities of the NGO Committee on Social Development (a Committee of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, CONGO), participation in the Commission on Social Development is a priority activity. Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 42nd Session, 4 -13 February 2004, we submitted a written statement: "The Need of Government to Direct Resources for Vulnerable Social Groups"; (ii) 43rd Session, 9-18 February 2005, we submitted statements on the following themes: Rights of the Child, Poverty Mitigation, Social Development, Social Integration, Development of Partnerships, Women's Advancement, Gender Equality, Education; (iii) 44th Session, 8-17 February 2006, we submitted statements on the following themes: Gender Discrimination, Prostitution, Trafficking in Persons, Empowerment, Girls; (iv) 45th Session, 7-16 February 2007, we submitted statements on the following themes: Women's Advancement, Women's Rights, Employment Creation.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: (CEDAW): Representatives attended at the United Nations Headquarters in New York: (i) 33rd Session, 5–22 July 2005; (ii) 34th session, 16 January - 3 February 2006; (iii) 35th session 15 May - 2 June 2006; (iv) 37th session 15 January - 2 February 2007; (v) 38th session 14 May - 1 June 2007.

The NGO representative sends information on the CEDAW process to local affiliates to promote national involvement in CEDAW and women's education in CEDAW and human rights. We also distribute some country reports to our country affiliates. The following NGO reports were submitted to CEDAW from national Good Shepherd members: 2005, July, Lebanon: on article 6, Violence against Women, Trafficking, and Prostitution; 2006, January, Australia: jointly with Thailand, a comprehensive report with heavy emphasis on the theme of trafficking; 2006, May, Malaysia: on article 15; 2007, January, Netherlands: on the laws and reality of trafficking and prostitution of women; 2007, June, Hungary: on the reality and laws for women in prostitution and trafficking; 2007, May, Syrian Arab Republic: in conjunction with the Syrian Women's League, a comprehensive report including CEDAW articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 14.

General Assembly NGO Hearings / 2005

In 2005, Good Shepherd sponsored a civil society speaker from Mexico to the General Assembly NGO hearings on the issue of Secretary General's Report, In Larger Freedom. She presented in the segment on Security on the issue of Trafficking and Violence against Women.

Human Rights Council, (HRC): In 2007, Good Shepherd, Sri Lanka, was co-submitter of a Joint submission to the 6th session of the UN Human Rights Council on "Killing and Enforced

Disappearances of Religious Leaders and Attacks on Places of Religious Worship in Sri Lanka". Good Shepherd has been active in supporting, promoting and promulgating a study guide to the "Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: The Rights of the Poor" (A/HRC/Res2/2 - 24 August 2006).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Department of Public Information, (DPI): The organization is affiliated with DPI; the NGO representative attends DPI briefings and disseminates material from such briefings in various ways, including an organizational newsletter, in three languages. Members participated in the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 8-10 September 2004; the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 7-9 September 2005; the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 6-8 September, 2006 and the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 5-7 September 2007 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Permanent Form on Indigenous Issues, (PFII): The Good Shepherd NGO representative has been a supportive observer of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, PFII and has attended the 3rd Session, 10-21 May 2004, the 4th Session, 16-27 May 2005, the 5th session, 15-26 May 2006 and the 6th session, from 14 – 25th May 2007 at the United Nations Headquarter, New York. The representative makes information available to the organizations grass-roots members who do social service with indigenous populations.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following geographical regions: Africa, Latin America and Asia. Major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 1 - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Target 3: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger: (i) Educational program nutritional training 15,824; (ii) Educational program on child care 6,850; (iii) Community awareness and development 6,932; (iv) Rights education 1,575; (v) Personal development 11,480; (vi) Provision of child care – so mothers can work 6,930; (vii) Microcredit 11,709; (viii) Nutritional care 38,418; (ix) Employment opportunities 1,369; (x) Skills training 27,552; (xi) School lunches 7,775; (xii) Food gardens for income 4,378; (xiii) Training in use of alternative medicines 600

Goal 2 - Achieve Universal Primary Education. Target 2: Enrolments in School; (i) Complete Primary Education; Increase Literacy Rate; (ii) Provision of pre-school for poor children 6,062; (iii) School materials, uniforms 20,324; (iv) Payment of school fees 30,621; (v) Maintenance of primary schools/classrooms 292; (vi) Tutorial programs 3,724; (vii) Adult literacy programs 116,176

Goal 3 - Promote Gender Equality. Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in Education (i) Gender awareness programs 62,615; (ii) Programmes for girls 'school drop outs' 8,612; (iii) Payment of school fees secondary school 11,719; (iv) Tutorial programs 2,312; (v) Residence in University 150

Goal 4 - Reduced Child Mortality. Target 4: Reduce the Under 5 year old mortality Rate; (i) Day care centers – nutrition and education 3,488; (ii) Health Care programmes 20,771; (iii) Nutritional programmes 2,543; (iv) Door to door home visits 12,171

Goal 5 - Improve Maternal Health. Target 5: Reduce Maternal Mortality; (i) Pre-natal care 22,629; (ii) Family Planning 17,892; (iii) Access to Clinics 61,043; (iv) Educational Awareness 14,004

Goal 6 - Combat HIV AIDS Malaria and other diseases. Target 6: Reverse the spread of HIV AIDS, Access treatment, Reverse the Incidences of Malaria; (i) Home based care 13,107; (ii) Educational awareness 67,227; (iii) Access to antiretroviral drugs 659; (iv) Treatment for TB patients 134,000; (v) Support group for HIV AIDS affected persons 14,648; (vi) Support group for TB patients 537; (vii) Support group for orphans 3,856; (viii) Food gardens 28,441; (ix) Nutritional support 21,166; (x) Access to supports grants 3,762; (xi) Bed nets 3,105

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability. Target 7: Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; (i) Access to drinking water 19,812; (ii) Access to drinking water-villages 11; (iii) Common latrines 26; (iv) Basic sanitation education 13,595; (v) Awareness programmes on environment 8,343; (vi) House up-grading 494; (vii) Tree planting and tidy villages 330.

3. HOPE *worldwide* (Special; 1996)

Part I. Introduction

HOPE *worldwide* is an international charity that changes lives by harnessing the compassion and commitment of dedicated staff and volunteers to deliver sustainable, high-impact, community-based services to the poor and needy. The organization is a faith-based relief and development organization founded in 1991 that is dedicated to serving the poor and needy. HOPE *worldwide*'s global community of employees, trained volunteers and partner organizations brings hope and changes lives by providing humanitarian aid on all six occupied continents. The organization educates, trains and serves through disease control, medical training and care, community outreach, adoption and orphanage assistance, development assistance and disaster relief. In 2007, HOPE *worldwide* programs were supported by a global budget of $31 million that was funded through a combination of individual, corporate and governmental donors. The United States Agency of International Development (USAID) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are two of the largest institutional donors to the organization's international programs. In addition to being a recognized non-governmental organization in consultative status with Economic and Social Council, HOPE *worldwide* is a registered private voluntary organization with USAID, a national partner with the American Red Cross in training for disaster preparedness, and a member of the African Network for Children Orphaned and at Risk (ANCHOR) partnership working to fight Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in Africa with a special focus on serving orphans and vulnerable children. While the mission and activities remain much as described in the Quadrennial Report for the period 2000-2003, HOPE *worldwide* has expanded it partnerships with

other humanitarian organizations (WorldMate, Japan Relief for Cambodia, International Diabetes Foundation, Rotarians for Fighting AIDS, United Way International, AmeriCares and Salvation Army), as well as international corporations (Wal-Mart Foundation, Kellogg's Foundation, The Coca Cola Africa Foundation, Citigroup Foundation and Herman Miller) to meet the needs of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of the organization attended the sessions of the following Conferences: **(i)** XV International AIDS Conference, 11-16 July 2004, Bangkok, Thailand. Dr. Mark Ottenweller presented: "The ANCHOR Partnership"; (ii) "Our Challenge: Voices of Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", 9 September 2005, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iii) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 11 March 2005, United Nations headquarters, New York; (iv) CSW, 10 March 2006, United Nations headquarters, New York; (v) XVI International AIDS Conference, July 2006, Toronto, Canada. Dr. Mark Ottenweller presented "Abstinence-Based HIV Prevention – Does it work?" and "How to Scale-up OVC Efforts in Africa: The ANCHOR Initiative"; (vi) CSW, 9 March 2007, United Nations headquarters, New York.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters:

Activities of HOPE *worldwide* in cooperation with the United Nations were: (i) Annual Children's Sports Festival started in 1996, Moscow, Russian Federation. A sporting event for 5,000 orphaned children from 125 different orphanages was organized by HOPE *worldwide* – the Russian Federation together with the Moscow Government and 1,000 volunteers at Luzhniki Olympic Stadium. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has partnered in the organization of the event by providing a banner and participating in the Welcome Ceremony each year; (ii) In Indonesia, the organization worked cooperatively with Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) in participating in monthly Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) meetings and sharing best practices in disaster risk reduction beginning in 2007, World Health Organization (WHO) on emergency health coordination and disaster relief since 2005, World Food Programme (WFP) on nutritional programs by distributing food aid to victims of tuberculosis since 2003, and UNICEF in malaria control programs to avoid overlapping since 2007 and worked in collaboration in Nias Island Disaster relief in 2005; (iii) In South Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) trained 15 HOPE *worldwide*'s workers on the Community Capacity Enhancement Process (CCEP) entitled 'Community Conversations' - an approach which facilitates community dialogue, reflection and action. Through financial support from the Kellogg's Foundation, the approach was implemented in 2 sites near Johannesburg - one in Soweto and another in Diepsloot (an informal settlement) just north of Johannesburg; (iv) Participated as a member of the East and Southern Africa Regional Interagency Task Team (RIATT) on children and HIV/AIDS issues. RIATT included United Nations representatives from UNICEF, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),

UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). RIATT was organized by UNICEF and its United Nations partners. It advised African governments, Non-governmental organizations, donors and partners on HIV issues for children and provides technical assistance to these organizations to help them improve the lives of children affected by AIDS. Dr. Marc Aguirre, the Regional Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Advisor for HOPE *worldwide*, has been a member of the RIATT for East and Southern Africa for 3 years. He has provided technical experience and extensive OVC experience to the RIATT and has helped organize meetings and conferences about HIV/AIDS and its impact on children.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG):

1) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 4 - Reduce child mortality: The organization initiated in October 2006, a child survival program in the Sonia Vihar slums of New Delhi, India through funding provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This program is in cooperation with the Delhi Government, University College of Medical Sciences (Delhi), Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and others. This population of 200,000 had no medical care prior to the program; we are focusing on nutrition, immunization, diarrhea disease control, pneumonia case management, and maternal and newborn care. We operated through demand generation and promoting healthy practices via behavior change communication; health systems quality improvement; increased access to health care; and advocacy. The WHO IMNCI protocol and standard USAID protocols for "child survival" interventions were followed.

Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: During the reporting period, the organization has provided extensive treatment and care services for HIV/AIDS patients in Cambodia through funding supplied by the Global Fund and prevention and education services for HIV/AIDS patients in 7 African countries (Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Botswana, Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique) through funding provided by the United States Agency for International Development, The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation and the Wal-Mart Foundation.

Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development: The organization has developed a multi-national, multi-sectoral partnership, known as the ANCHOR Partnership that included Rotarians for Fighting AIDS, The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation and Emory University, for the purpose of provided HIV/AIDS related services in Africa to orphans and vulnerable children.

4. International Native Tradition Interchange (Special; 2004)

PART 1 - Introduction

International Native Tradition Interchange (INTI) seeks to create awareness and promote respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and for the environment. The organization works to accomplish these

aims through its relationships with the member organizations, and to heighten awareness in issues of concern and lobby for adoption of policies that implement the rights of indigenous peoples and protect Mother Earth. The organization strives to enhance indigenous capacity, to help marshal the resources necessary to function more effectively, to increase participation and to share experiences for a cultural exchange based on Indigenous Peoples Traditional Knowledge and a holistic vision of the world with the international community.

The organization aims to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals, the international agenda for the 21st century by improving participation to face the challenge of issues such as climate change, and the eradication of poverty and hunger. Strengthening relationships with affiliated indigenous organizations in other countries to enhance cooperation and build capacity, interchange information and experiences and bring the voice of traditional indigenous communities to international forums.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Representatives of International Native Tradition Interchange attended the following conferences:

2004: (i) 3rd Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 10-21 May 2004. Oral/written statement submitted under Human Rights; (ii) 4th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), in Geneva, Switzerland from 3-14 May 2004. Oral/written statement submitted under Multi-stakeholder dialogue on 6 May: Social/ Cultural Aspects of Forests and Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge; (iii) Organization Led Initiative in support of UNFF 5: Expert Meeting on Traditional Forest-related Knowledge and the Implementation of Related International Commitments, in San Jose, Costa Rica from 6-10 December, 2004. Case study submitted on "Assessment of the Implementation of International Commitments on Traditional Forest-Related Knowledge in Panama".

2005 (i) 4th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 16-27 May 2005. Oral/written statement submitted under Future work of the Forum; (ii) Country Led Initiative of the Future of the International Arrangement on Forests for (UNFF), Mexico (Governments of Mexico and the United States of America) from 25-28 January, 2005. Oral/written statement submitted by the main representative, Marcial Arias; (iii) 5th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 16-27 May 2005. Oral/written statement submitted under High-level ministerial segment and policy dialogue with heads of international organizations on the previously mentioned country-led "Initiative in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the Future of the International Arrangements on Forests" (the Guadalajara report) E/CN.18/2005/11); (iv) Convention on Biological Diversity - Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on review of implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity, Bonn, Germany from 25-29 July 2005. Oral/written statements submitted under Genetic diversity of major socio-economically valuable forest species assessed, conserved and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained (Participation of Indigenous Peoples).

2006 (i) 5th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, in New York, United States of America from 15-26 May 2006. Oral/written statement submitted under Special Theme: "Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples"; (ii) 6th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 13-24 February 2006. The Main Representative, Marcial Arias attended. No statements submitted.

2007: (i) 6th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, United States of America from 14-25 May 2007. Oral/written statement submitted under Human Rights and Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People; (ii) 7th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, New York, United States of America from 16-27 April, 2007. Oral/written statement under Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and multi -year programme of work.

Activities to advance the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: *Kuna Indigenous Territory, Panama (21-27 June 2007), Workshop for traditional women weavers, towards creating micro-enterprise for auto management of Kuna hand made crafts.*

Activities in support of Global Principles:

International Day of the World's Indigenous People was observed each August, by the organization. The organization issued a press release each year, providing information to the media as an effort to inform the public of this event celebrated at Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the organization aims to contribute on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People by dissemination of information.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the organization provided information on the adoption of the declaration to the media and member organizations as an effort to make the declaration widely known while working towards its implementation.

5. World Information Clearing Centre (Special; 2000)

PART I – AIMS AND PURPOSES

Founded in Geneva in 1986, World Information Clearing Centre (WICC) is dedicated to promoting new approaches to information on global issues which have vital implications for the lives and future of people everywhere.

Convinced that the conscious, active, responsible participation of an informed, enlightened public is vital for building a just and humane world and that the United Nations has a unique and primordial role as the only international framework based upon cooperation to solve the problems confronting

humanity in order to achieve a world based upon justice and peace, WICC strives to improve public awareness of the work and activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Convinced also of the incalculable importance of United Nations documents such as the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the inherent guidelines for building a better future for humanity, WICC seeks, in its work, to focus attention on these documents and to promote a broader understanding of the application of their principles in the lives of people everywhere.

PART II – Contribution of WICC to the work of the United Nations

WICC disseminates as regularly as possible and as its resources permit, information and reports provided by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, including documents of the Department of Public Information (DPI), United Nations Office at Geneva, the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Relief.

WICC delegation participates in the session meetings of the Conference on Disarmament, Palais des Nations, Geneva, the Human Rights Council, Palais des Nations, Geneva, and other relevant meetings of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; for example: (i) WICC attended the public 62nd annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights from 2004 to its final meeting on 13th March 2006 – 21st April 2006. WICC's written contribution was the document of the 2nd Session, from 18 September 6 October 2006 and 3rd Sessions, from 27 November – 8 December 2006 dedicated to the importance of the United Nations, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the world of today when effective protection of the human rights of all is lacking; (ii) WICC attended on-going regular sessions of the Human Rights Council at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, for example: the Sixth Session of the Human Rights Council, 19-22 June 2007, 7th Session from 10 – 28 September 2007, and the 8th Session from 26 November – 14 December 2007. WICC's written contribution to this latter session was the document: « Grave problems impeding the Effective Protection of the Human Rights and Dignity of All Members of the Human Family », dedicated to Human Rights Day, 10 December; (iii) WICC attended the on-going public 1st, 2nd and 3rd sessions of the Conference on Disarmament over the period 2004: 19 January – 26 March; 10 May – 25 June; 26 July – 10 September; 2005: 24 January – 1 April; 30 May – 15 July; 8 August – 23 September; 2006: 23 January – 31 March; 15 May – 30 June; 31 July – 15 September; 2007: 22 January – 30 March; 14 May – 29 June; 30 July – 14 September: at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. WICC distributed as widely as possible the relevant reports on the Conference on Disarmament provided by the United Nations Geneva Information Service; (iv) WICC attended the United Nations Committee Against Torture at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, 36th Session: 1 May – 19 May 2006. WICC's attendance at United Nations meetings, conferences and other events such as those described above, provided the basis for the preparation of its bulletins «WHY» and memoranda for a broader sharing of the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Concerning WICC activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

WICC's focus on the need for the effective protection of the human rights and dignity of all as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals and aims to contribute to their practical implementation, also in the spirit of the global principles of Human Rights Day, 10 December, commemorated by WICC in its document of December 2007.

WICC did not participate as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies due to its focus on the activities referred to above and also due to staff limitations (all volunteers).

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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre — DAIRRC

(Special; 2004)

PART I – Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre (DAIRRC) aims and purposes are: (i) organize research in the Medical Science in general and with special reference to control and prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (ii) carry out research into the causes and other aspects which force/induce people to take drugs and to organize research into the patterns of mental health and human behavior of the drug addicts; (iii) establish and maintain hospitals, research institutions, infirmaries, detection centres, rehabilitation centres, with staff, doctors, research and rehabilitation workers and volunteers for undertakings and pursuing a combined effort to fight drug abuse; (iv) educate, train and secure medical nursing and other volunteers and personnel for the above work and to afford facilities for such training in India or abroad; (v) educate, train, promote, organize workshops, seminars, conferences, demonstrations, and create awareness amongst people regarding the harmful and fatal effects of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS; (vi) prepare, edit, print, publish, issue and circulate books, magazines, paper periodicals, circulars and other library undertakings of or bearing upon research or control and prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (vii) assist in establishing and promoting the above objects with other organizations or trusts; (viii) compile, analyze information and data on donor, recipient organizations such as those working in the field of control and prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; (ix) collect, co-ordinate and disseminate medical, scientific or other knowledge data, statistics or information as to causation, prevalence distribution, treatment or cure of ailments, rehabilitation or any other data statistics or information relating to drug abuse and HIV/AIDS and to establish a bureau or centre for collection and dissemination of such knowledge, data statistics, information as aforesaid; (x) construct, acquire, buy, takeover on lease or hire exchange, houses or buildings for the use and purpose as hospitals, nursing homes, research centres, rehabilitation centres, with or without necessary furniture, fittings, equipments, instruments and appliances and to open such branch or branches as the governing council may decide from time to time and use the same in the following manner to provide to the public generally irrespective of caste, creed or religion: (a) medical, surgical treatment free of charges to poor and/or needy persons; (b) medical, surgical, treatment on payment of such fees as the governing council may decide; (c) medical dispensing department, operation theatre, pathological department as and deemed fit for the benefit of the public, free of charge or on such payment of fees as the governing council may decide.

PART II

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

January 2004 to March 2007 – DAIRRC conducted STEP (School-based Teenage Education Programme), a Life skills Training Programme for Social Awareness, including Alcohol and HIV

Prevention, amongst 8th/9th standard students, in collaboration with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, of Yeshiva University, United States of America. The programme was conducted in 150 schools in Mumbai. The STEP project was the adapted and finalized version of the initial pilot project which had been conducted by DAIRRC, in collaboration with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre, United States, during the period 2002-2003, in 100 schools in Mumbai. The goal of STEP was to conduct and disseminate a school-based program based on Indian culture and society, to reach the younger generation in time to promote HIV prevention and address the emerging need for alcohol abuse education. The premise was that an increase in knowledge regarding alcohol abuse and HIV infection will increase the ability of students to understand the importance of prevention education.

The program was completed in 150 schools in Mumbai and the overall impact by students was underlined by the following findings: (i) reported higher level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS; (ii) There was evidence of feelings of higher levels of self efficacy; (iii) able to express their own views; (iv) became more aware of peer behavior and influence; (v) reported taking less risks and felt more confident about communicating their thoughts and feelings; (vi) reported change in intention to use alcohol in future — less likely to indicate use of alcohol in the next 3 months

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

DAIRRC, with support from Mumbai Districts AIDS Control Society, convened and hosted Hope 2005, International Conference, in India, on 3-5 November 2005 in Mumbai, which simultaneously addressed the five main issues threatening human survival, viz., (i) Environment; (ii) Alcohol/Drug Abuse; (iii) HIV/AIDS; (iv) Population and (v) Human Rights.

During this conference, international experts from Health and Medicine, Drug Demand Reduction, Drug Supply Reduction, Population Research, Environment organizations, Trade and Industry, Helplines and Adjuvant Therapeutic Groups, Human Rights organizations, Youth and Social Workers' Organizations had attended and shared their expertise.

DAIRRC organized and conducted World Anti-drug day awareness campaigns on 26 June 2005, and 26 June 2007, in Mumbai. This involved Anti-Drug Awareness Campaigns comprising of hoardings, stickers, posters, banners and Drug Information Meetings attended by local celebrities, aimed at the general public, to highlight the problem of drug abuse, in the city of Mumbai.

September 2007 onwards — started preparations for conducting the Hope 2008 International conference, scheduled to be held in October 2008, to address the issues of (i) Environment; (ii) Alcohol/Drug Abuse; (ii) HIV/AIDS; (iv) Population; (v) Human Rights.

November 2007 onwards — collaborated with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, for the development of "A CBPR Education/Training Model for Parents and Teachers of Adolescents", the aim of was to design a program for parents and teachers that is complimentary to the current STEP

program for teens, so as to involve parents and teachers of adolescents, in school based interventions targeting the two issues of Alcohol/Drug Abuse and HIV Prevention Education in Mumbai.

During this reporting period DAIRRC also conducted: (i) 47 Focus Group Discussions for Drug and HIV Prevention Awareness Propagation; (ii) 9 Street Corner Meetings for Drug Prevention Awareness Propagation; (iii) Detoxified 301 addicts, out of which 113 were successfully rehabilitated.

2. Press Council

(Special; 2004)

The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The Press Council undertook an active role not just for the protection of the Freedom of Communication (Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Press) and to improve the professional standards of the responsible journalism, but also for the free, pluralistic and democratic media. To that end the Council intervenes and acts to protect the freedom of the Press whenever a threat arises from any source of authority.

The other mission of Press Council is to deal with the complaints about media organs (print Press, radio, TV, internet journalism etc.) when a specific complaint is tabled claiming that the media organ or the journalist involved breached the Code of Professional Practice.

In order to share and exchange our experiences, The Press Council actively takes part in international conferences and tries to establish continuous dialog between the Press/Media Councils.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

50th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) from 27 February to 10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York: The Press Council attended and lobbied in accordance with its aims.

The Press Council did not participate in the other work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the Freedom of Communication and improvement of the professional standards of journalism.

Other Conferences, Meetings and Events

- Promoting the mutual understanding and collaborations between Press Councils of mainly African Countries, in that regard: (i) Press Council organized a conference for the representatives of the Press Councils of Turkey, India, Azerbaijan, the United States of America (Honolulu), northern Cyprus, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Zambia in Istanbul on 9-11 June 2006; (ii) In order to ensure the longevity of this cooperative effort, which aimed to obtain

and protect the Freedom of Communication (freedom of Express and freedom of Press) the participants decided to establish a new international association based in Istanbul with the name of World Association of Press Councils, instead of the same named Association which was founded in New Delhi in 1992 . The new one had to be established because the one was established in 1992 was not registered in any country, and is not legally recognized. All the formalities were completed according to Turkish law and the new Association officially registered in Istanbul on 15 October 2006; (iii) The Press Council and Greek Journalists organized five conferences between Turkish and Greek Media members since year 2000; three in Greece, two in Istanbul to promote mutual understanding. Journalists of the two countries decided to establish a Turkish-Greek Media Association. It is hoped that before October 2009 the Association shall be established. The mainstream media organs and the editors-in-chief of them were involved in the project.

- Press Council took part in other international conferences: (i) The International Press Institute (IPI) annual meetings (27-30 May 2006 Edinburgh and 12-15 May 2007 Istanbul); (ii) World Association of Press Councils Assembly (24-26 October 2004, Bagamoyo/United Republic of Tanzania); (iii) "**From Self-Regulation to the Media Reform Movement**" Conference on 2-4 May 2007, Nairobi/Kenya; (iv) South East Europe Media Organization Conference on "**East-West Media Bridge**" (7 September 2007 Potsdam/Germany); (v) World Political Foundation Symposium on "**Environment: From Global Warnings to Media Alert**" (10-12 October 2008 Venice).

- Press Council actively fought against a variety of attempts to limit the freedom of communication (freedom of expression, freedom of the press). Details of the example of such an effort are: (i) With the collaboration of the Turkish Government and the opposition party a new Penal Code has been enacted in late 2004 with the blessing of European Union (EU) representatives. As it was supported by the opposition and the EU circles, public opinion did not expect any anti-democratic element in it. The law was going to be put into force on 1 June 2005. In early March 2005 this organization discovered that some articles of the new Penal Code were against the criteria and the norms of a democratic society. The Turkish Press Council immediately made a call to the owners and Editors-in-Chief of the media organs to discuss the matter and took necessary steps. On 12 March 2005 a working group assigned to work on the law and prepare alternatives if it was needed.

- In the second meeting the report was discussed and proposals accepted. On 6 April 2005 the representatives of the media, under the umbrella of the Press Council, met with Prime Minister Tayyip Erdoğan and Minister of Justice Cemil Çicek to hand over the proposals. The proposals based on 13 points. Due to the space constraints a few of them are listed: (i) The article in the Penal Code regarding the "insult" cases is very harsh because almost all kinds of criticism are considered "insult". Also "insult" has been defined as "crime". This article should be radically changed in accordance with the freedom of expression; (ii) As it has been stated in the (Article 8/1) of the European Convention on Human Rights "Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence" but, there should be an exception when the public interest is a dominant factor to publish it; (iii) Punishment for "libel" from 1 to 4 year imprisonment is un-necessarily high. The level of the sanction should be reduced to a reasonable level; (iv) (INFAMOUS) Article 301 of the new Penal Code should be amended in accordance with democratic values. Also whoever was found guilty for breaking Article 301 should not be put into prison. To fine him would be enough. (**Note: This**

article has been amended); (v) Article 305 which aims to protect the "Fundamental Interests of the Nation" stipulates heavy sanctions to the Turkish citizens whereas it exempts the foreigners from punishment provided they claim that they were not aware of the sensitivity of the matter. This should be corrected. **(Note: This article also has been amended);** (vi) Articles regarding "state secrets" are very vague. A new "state secrets" act must be enacted and the "state secret" should be clearly defined in it.

- Other examples: (i) The Council immediately protested the pressures placed on journalists, whether the pressures were of a physical, administrative or economic nature and defended the rights of journalists against all manner of threats and attacks from government offices, the police, and civil society; (ii) The Council continued to adjudicate on complaints against media organs and journalists which allegedly violated the Professional Code of Ethics. In fact the Council received 144 applications in 2004; 139 in 2005; 128 in 2006; and 72 in 2007, 117 in 2008. Over the course of these five years, the Press Council issued 161 warnings and 82 censure; 226 of the complaints were not "upheld".

It is the belief of the Turkish Press Council that carrying out the activities mentioned above, this organization tried to fulfill its duty to the world of profession, to the society, and the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Therefore, this organization requests the Special Consultative NGO status be preserved.

3. World Energy Council

(Special; 1952)

PART I. Introduction

The World Energy Council (WEC) is the foremost multi-energy organisation in the world today. WEC has Member Committees in over 90 countries, including most of the largest energy-producing and energy consuming countries. Established in 1923; the organisation covers all types of energy, including coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, and renewable, and is United Nations-accredited, non-governmental, non-commercial and non-aligned. WEC is a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-registered charity headquartered in London. WEC Services Limited was established in 2001 as the incorporated trading subsidiary of WEC. WEC's mission is "To promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people". This mission is carried out through the objects, which were approved at WEC's founding in 1924 and modified over the years to adapt to the changing energy industry and the changes within WEC. WEC's objects as they exist today are to promote the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people, by: (i) collating data about and undertaking and promoting research into the means of supplying and using energy having, short and long term, the greatest social benefit and the least harmful impact on the natural environment, and publishing or otherwise disseminating the useful results of such research; (ii) undertaking actions, including but not limited to the holding of Congresses, workshops and seminars, to facilitate such supply and use of energy; and (iii) collaborating with other organizations in the energy sector with compatible goals.

WEC operates in three-year cycles. It is governed by the Executive Assembly and has a board of trustees (Officers Council) and three Standing Committees: Programmes, Studies and Communications & Outreach.

PART II — Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

WEC representatives participated in the following activities:

- 8th African Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference took place in Marrakech, Morocco, on 26-30 April 2004. The event was jointly organised by Office National des Hydrocarbures, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and ITE Group PLC. The Conference focused on the different roles played by companies, governments and civil society in ensuring energy access for development within Africa and beyond. Dr. Abdelhamid Maghrebi of WEC's Tunisian Member Committee represented WEC at the Conference and delivered a speech based on the Drivers study;

- Following the success of the joint initiative of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, entitled "Business Action for Sustainable Development" (BASD) and aimed at giving industry a clear and strong voice at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, a similar initiative was being organised for energy-focused 14th and 15th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2006 and 2007 — Business Action for Energy (BAE). The purpose of BAE is to coordinate and give coherence and maximum impact to the communications of a wide range of energy-related industry bodies. A representative of WEC attended the initial meeting of the BAE working group in Paris, France in October 2004 as one of the three lead partners of BAE;

- The Argentine Committee of WEC supported the ICC in coordinating industry representation at the Conference of the Parties no. 10 (COP 10) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) being held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 6-17 December 2004;

- The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) ad hoc Group of Experts on Coal met in Geneva, Switzerland on 7-8 December, 2004. Retired WEC Regional Coordinator Dr. Klaus Brendow attended as the keynote speaker and presented WEC's Global Coal study;

- The WEC Kenyan Member Committee and Kenya Power & Lighting Co. hosted the first African Regional meeting in the 2005-2007 work cycle in Nairobi, Kenya, on 23-24 February 2005. During their stay two WEC representatives attended a separate meeting on "Africa Business and Sustainable Development" organised with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by the ICC, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and WEC;

- WEC Chair, André Caillé, joined a distinguished panel at the United Nations in New York, New York, United States in May 2005 for the launch of BAE. Caillé took the opportunity to explain WEC's contribution to sustainable development;

- The annual meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Committee on Sustainable Energy was held from 27-30 June 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting, which focused on "Energy Security and Energy Efficiency in the Eurasian Space", was attended by WEC. A special session focusing on the stabilisation of the European energy markets and, in particular, on the development of the Southeast European regional energy market set the scene for the event;

- From 28 November to 9 December 2005, the COP 11 meetings were held in Montreal, Canada. WEC sponsored two side events, one with the Energy Council of Canada, and another with the International Chamber of Commerce Business Action for Energy (ICC-BAE) group;

- The WEC Committee of the State of Qatar held its first international event in Doha, Qatar in February 2006. A symposium hosted by the Government of Qatar was organised in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UNDESA). The symposium concluded that the production and use of natural gas still offer a significant scope for efficiency improvements;

- Meetings of the 14th Conference on Sustainable Development in New York, New York, United States from 1 to 12 May 2006. CSD was a process for dialogue and policy formulation managed by UNDESA and was intended to prepare for a Summit on Energy in early 2007;

- WEC's Regional Coordinator for Africa attended the 6th Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE-6) http://www.iisd.ca/ymb/gfse6/from 29 November to 1 December 2006 in Vienna, Austria. The Forum, organised under the theme "Africa Is Energizing Itself", focused on sustainable energy in Africa, with the aim of the GFSE being to support African aspirations at the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) meeting;

- Preparatory meeting in February 2007 for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) 15 at the United Nations headquarters, New York. At the preparatory meeting, WEC Director of Studies participated in a side event panel on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), where the focus was on the importance of PPPs in the further development of Research and Development. WEC Communications Director had two speaking opportunities on the industry's view on energy and industry in the overall debate on sustainable development;

- WEC was directly involved with the United Nations CSD-15 conference on climate change held from 30 April to 11 May 2007 in New York, New York, United States. WEC organised or participated in several side events which aimed to address the energy industry's perspective on achieving sustainable development by reaching out to governments, other energy stakeholder groups and NGOs. WEC and the United States Energy Association (USEA) hosted two side events which were attended by the chair of CSD, H.E. Abdullah Bin Hamed Al-Attiyah;

- WEC Director of Studies attended the final session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in Bangkok, Thailand from 30 April to 4 May 2007. Delegations from

110 United Nations member countries approved Working Group III's contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report and the Summary for Policymakers language;

- The WEC Kenya Committee, the National Oil Corporation of Kenya and UNCTAD cooperated to organise the 11th Africa Oil and Gas Conference in Nairobi, Kenya from 23-25 May 2007. The event featured presentations by international experts from the oil and gas sector.

- WEC Director of Programmes delivered a keynote address at the conference, focusing on WEC's Scenarios work;

- Several WEC members attended the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP13, MOP3) in Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 14 December 2007. The Bali discussions illustrated the conclusions of WEC's Scenarios study regarding energy public policies and international cooperation. There will be a strong commitment by WEC in future UNFCC discussions to develop, concrete and relevant proposals, leveraging its expertise across the full range of energy sectors. With the preliminary analysis of the WEC study "Assessment of Energy Policies and Practices" WEC will further feed the energy industries' view into global post-Bali dialogue hopefully to contribute the possible outcome of the 2009 Copenhagen Conference.

4. World Movement of Mothers

(General; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The goal of the World Movement of Mothers (WMM) is to bring together mothers of various cultures to support them in their tasks, and to raise the awareness of the public and leaders of the fundamental role of mothers in promoting peace and human security and contributing to social and economic progress. To that end, WMM maintains and develops networks for the exchange of information and know-how among associations from various cultures (about 60 associations in nearly 40 countries). It supports initiatives that encourage mothers to take their rightful place in local and national structures warranted by their particular expertise as mothers. It also protects and advocates the interests of mothers in national and international forums.

ii) Geographic coverage

Since 2004, WMM has gained new members in the following countries: Jordan, Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Argentina, Peru, United Kingdom and Belgium.

iii) Reclassification by the Economic and Social Council

In 2004, WMM requested reclassification by the Economic and Social Council and was granted general consultative status. This has given WMM and its member associations a measure of credibility

that is of particular importance in conflict zones and countries with non-democratic regimes. The WMM cachet and its special connection with the United Nations lend weight to its member associations' activities and their interactions with the authorities in their countries.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council, major conferences and other United Nations meetings

Every year, WMM takes part in the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women at United Nations Headquarters in New York. At the forty-eighth session, held from 1 to 12 March 2004, under the theme of "Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution, and in post-conflict peacebuilding", WMM held a side event on "The role of women in building peace and security" to highlight, in a very tangible way, the women's active role, in their capacity as mothers, in promoting peace at all levels. At the forty-ninth session, held from 28 February to 11 March 2005 under the theme of "Review of Implementation for the Beijing Platform for Action", WMM submitted a written statement entitled "Beijing + 10: Strategic objective H3: Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation". At the fiftieth session, held from 27 February to 10 March 2006, WMM submitted a written statement entitled: "Mothers as actors for ensuring that men and women are valued equally for their complementarities in all aspects of a nation's life". At the fifty-first session, held from 26 February to 9 March 2007, WMM submitted a written statement entitled "The elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child" (E/CN.6/2007/NGO/39). At United Nations Headquarters in New York, the WMM representative regularly attends NGO meetings organized by the Department of Public Information and sessions of the Working Group on Human Trafficking and the Working Group on Social Development, where she sometimes facilitates discussion by serving as an interpreter. She also attended the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth annual sessions of the Commission for Social Development on the themes, respectively, of "Review of further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development" (9-18 February 2005), "Review of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty" (8-17 February 2006), and "Promoting Full Employment And Decent Work For All" (7-16 February 2007).

In Geneva, WMM regularly attends meetings of the Working Group on Violence against Women and the Working Group on Ageing (2005 and 2006), of the Commission on the Status of Women. Within the framework of the Working Group on Women in Employment and Economic Development, at the NGO forum in preparation for the High-level Segment of the Economic and Social Council held on 29 and 30 June 2006, WMM made a presentation on unpaid work under the theme of "Productive employment and decent work". In 2006, the WMM representative participated in drafting a report for the Working Group on the Girl Child entitled "A Girl's Right to Live, Female Foeticide and Girl Infanticide", which drew attention to the issue of 80 million women missing in Asia. The report was completed and published in 2006 and presented at sessions of the Human Rights Council, on 23 June 2006 at a panel entitled "Women's Human Rights at Crossroads" and on 20 September 2007 in conjunction with a presentation by the Director of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

The WMM representative cooperates closely with UNFPA in monitoring such activities. WMM regularly monitors the work of the Human Rights Council. WMM also works with the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the NGO Committee on Ageing — on 2 March 2006, it submitted a written statement on "Ageing and the rights of older persons" (E/CN.4/2006/NGO/93) to the sixty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights — and with the Special NGO Committee on Development (since the end of 2007).

iii) WMM activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

In the context of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace, WMM has continued its efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2001) by organizing two advanced scientific research workshops in partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). At a workshop entitled "Developing strategies to deal with trauma in children and adolescents in countries bordering the NATO zone with a view to guaranteeing the social stability necessary to rehabilitate and rebuild after conflicts or attacks", held in Smolenice in the Slovak Republic from 4 to 6 March 2004, experts from more than 19 countries and many members of WMM studied the implementation in Serbia of a strategy to deal with post-war trauma in young people between the ages of 12 and 15 that could serve as a model for similar situations. Specific proposals were formulated with a view to ensuring that the adults of tomorrow would be well-balanced and take responsibility for the future of their country. The outcome of the workshop was published in 2005 in a publication of the NATO Security through Science series entitled "Developing Strategies to Deal with Trauma in Children". Following the workshop, WMM Serbia conducted a programme to raise children's awareness of their civic rights and duties.

Another workshop was held at Chisinau in the Republic of Moldova from 25 to 27 March 2004 on "Security and social consequences of human trafficking". Thanks to the active involvement of the Moldovan Government, 4 of the 20 proposals put forward by WMM have already been considered, namely:

- The need for preventive measures at the regional level;
- The establishment of a database to measure emigration in real time;
- Raising the awareness of the Moldovan diaspora with a view to mobilizing support for trafficking victims;
- The need for more active cooperation with the European Union.

WMM held its Sixtieth Anniversary Congress at UNESCO headquarters in Paris on 29 and 30 March 2007. The theme was "1000 Mothers for Peace". Mothers from approximately 40 countries met to exchange ideas for initiatives, testimonies and expertise on building peace in the family, the community and the country and to urge policymakers to use mothers to build community spirit and

prevent violence. At the Congress, WMM presented its initiative to mobilize mothers of various ethnic groups, religions and cultures to restore dialogue and resolve conflict in tough urban neighbourhoods in partnership with the public authorities such as municipalities and the Ministry of Social Cohesion and Equality. That initiative, which has already proven successful in France, is of interest to a number of other countries, including Spain, Lebanon and Côte d'Ivoire. By offering training in its methods, WMM hopes to enhance the active contribution of networks of mothers to social life in their countries and to encourage partnerships with government that are particularly conducive to giving women a say in decisions that affect them. The WMM "Living Together Agenda" has also been considered as a tool for wide-ranging cooperation among elected officials, social workers and mothers. These initiatives are all in line with the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and General Assembly resolution 37/63 on the participation of women in promoting international peace and cooperation.

5. Zayed International Prize for the Environment

(Special; 2004)

Part I: Introduction

The Zayed Prize is the world's most valuable environmental award, worth US$1 million. It was established by H.H. Sheikh Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Ruler of Dubai, in recognition of the philosophy, vision and achievements of former President, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who worked tirelessly to preserve and protect the environment for future generations of his country, the region and the world.

The purpose of the prize is to acknowledge and appreciate prominent and pioneer contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutions, organizations, companies, societies, unions, and the like towards sustainable utilization of resources and improvement of the environment. The contributions should promote sustainable development in line with the environment and development philosophy and vision of H.H. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan. They should also be in accordance with the goals and objectives of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development towards protection of the environment in order to fulfill the needs of the present generations without compromising the needs of the future generations.

Awarded on a biennial basis, the Prize recognizes and promotes pioneering contributions in the field of environment and sustainable development. The Zayed Prize is classified into three award categories: (i) Global leadership in environment and sustainable development: US$ 500,000; (ii) Scientific/technological achievements in environment: US$ 300,000; (iii) Environmental action leading to positive change in society: US$ 200,000

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

4-6, February 2006, Dubai, United Arab Emirates , Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum GCSS.IX/GMEF, The ninth special session of United Nations Environment

Programme's Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum GCSS.IX/GMEF, which was hosted by the Zayed International Prize for the Environment. The Dubai Declaration was the direct outcome of the International Conference on Chemical Management that was held alongside the special session. This declaration, which was arrived at a consensus after days of hectic deliberations, diplomatic nitpicking and high-level parleys, is not legally binding, but for a world that is increasingly bearing the brunt of hazardous chemicals, any move to reduce their impact on environment can only be construed as good, falling in line with the Millennium Development Goal 7 ensuring environmental sustainability. Many developed countries, especially from Europe, pledged $10 million towards the Quick Start fund to roll out the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICAM) implementation. The Arab countries too underscored the need for disseminating information on sustainable development and chemicals management widely to protect vulnerable groups.

16-22 April 2005, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Second Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts

In collaboration with the World Deserts Foundation and the United Nations Environment Program, the Zayed Prize organized the "Second Festival of the Civilizations and Cultures of World Deserts". Theme of the Conference was Integration of Government Sectors and Civil Society efforts towards sustainable development of Desert Regions. The main outcome of this ministerial conference was "the World Deserts Charter" which was printed in Arabic and English and submitted to the United Nations Environment Program and the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification for adoption and distribution.

June to August 2006, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, A project titled 'Story Tunnel'

Among the most vulnerable are the youth, and with that in mind, Dr. Meshgan Al Awar, Secretary General of the Zayed Prize, along with a group of girl students from local universities in Dubai, UAE, developed a unique and interesting project titled 'Story Tunnel' in one of the prominent malls in the United Arab Emirates that was aimed at awakening one and all on the effects of human activities that have led to a slow but sure degradation of planet Earth. This was a part of the Dubai Summer Surprises held in Dubai from June to August 2006.

Fulfilling the MDG aim of empowering women with knowledge so as to enable them face the future with confidence, the young girls were able to put on their thinking and creative hats and come up with a special logo for the project depicting fish, birds, the sun and trees on a pristine white background. And made all the effort worthwhile was the magnificent response from the visitors who appreciated every aspect depicted in the tableau.

December 2006, Algiers, Algeria, Third Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts

Zayed Prize attended the third edition of Festival of the Cultures and Civilizations of World Deserts in Algiers, Algeria, aimed at preserving the culture and heritage of the desert regions, most of which is getting eroded, as a result of the influence of other cultures and technological advancements. And

when there is a global partnership involved in this effort, the results are synergistic, believes Zayed Prize.

February 2007, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Renergex 2007, Zayed Prize was involved in the organizing of Renergex 2007, a gathering of all industries involved in manufacturing, producing and retailing companies that deal, interact and invest in renewable energy. The meeting also enlightened the public on the importance of renewable energy to achieve environmental sustainability, what with much of our fossil fuel reserves on the decline. Additionally, it also brought together specialized expertise on energy issues that could come up with global projects and programs that assure the need for more expansion on the uses of our inexhaustible resources, especially solar energy.

18-19 February, 2005, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Arab Region Roundtable on Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainability

An Arab Region Roundtable on Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainability, organized by Zayed Prize in collaboration with the Academy of science for the Developing Countries (TWAS) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The Roundtable focused on priorities for sustainable development that are consistent with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals: promoting social and economic development while conserving natural resources and the environment. Within that framework, the Roundtable focused further on needs and opportunities of particular relevance to the Arab States, while recognizing that details will differ within the region according to local realities. In particular, the participants explored how the challenges of accelerating economic growth, relieving poverty, and enhancing human capital [health, education, gender equality] in the region can be met while at the same time relieving environment and resource problems associated with water deficits, desertification, and biodiversity loss. Special attention was given to the cross-cutting themes of governance and policy for science and technology in addressing these priorities. The outcome of this unique roundtable was the "Dubai Appeal for Science and Technology" in which scientists appealed to the Arab Governments and International Organizations to strengthen the role of Science and Technology in the implementation of national and regional Sustainable Development plans.

18 October 2007, Abudhabi, United Arab Emirates, Al Basama Al Beeiya (Ecological Footprint), Zayed Prize was part of a historic United Arab Emirates initiative to measure and understand the country's ecological footprint. Called Al Basama Al Beeiya (Ecological Footprint), the effort involves multiple stakeholders across the nation to work towards developing important guidelines for a more resource-conscious and resource-efficient government and society.

Al Basama Al Beeiya will commence with an extensive and complex nation-wide data collection exercise, sourcing data related to the resource availability and consumption patterns in the United Arab Emirates across all sectors, such as energy, trade, fisheries, agriculture, water and urban planning. The launch of this initiative emphasized the importance of the active involvement and participation of all government departments, industry, NGOs, private and public environmental enterprise, and research and academic institutions across the United Arab Emirates.

The acquired data would then be analyzed to prepare the national footprint account of the United Arab Emirates.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (General; 2000)

Introduction

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) is a non-governmental organization established on 17 February 1982. It was granted special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 22 May 1991, and reclassified to the general consultative status on 3 May 2000. In response to this upgrading, ACPF has played an even broader and more active role in the whole range of activities within the purview of the Council and its large constituency. In so doing, the expertise of ACPF in crime prevention and criminal justice is being fully utilized, further increasing its input in relevant areas. While there are a number of sub-regional (mostly intergovernmental) organizations, ACPF is the only region-wide entity providing a forum for the exchange of expertise and experience among different categories of participants from the public and private sector, including NGOs, civil society and the public at large.

i. Aims, purposes and main course of action of the organization:

The aim of ACPF is to promote sustainable development, peace and stability in Asia and the world through more effective crime prevention and criminal justice policies and practices and mutual co-operation between all those concerned. ACPF seeks to enhance the capabilities of personnel working in this field through appropriate training programmes, especially those organized by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and its alumni network. It also promotes collaborative action-orientated research and information exchange, organizing world conferences, international seminars and working group meetings for discussion and action in areas of mutual concern, fostering viable policies and joint strategies in line with the United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice.

ACPF continues to grow in its membership and activities. As the geographical scope of UNAFEI has widened, with trainees coming from Africa, Latin America, etc., the participating countries totalled 129 by the end of 2007. ACPF has expanded its membership to include countries of these regions, and is pursuing a more comprehensive approach in both its perspectives and targets, linked to sustainable development including issues of human security, situation of women, healthy growth of children, protection of the environment and alleviation of extreme poverty. ACPF World Conferences, convened in cooperation with host countries to highlight the priorities emphasized by the United Nations, usually in preparation for, or as a follow-up to its quinquennial Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), have further extended the reach of ACPF and the active collaboration of its committed membership.

By facilitating continuing contacts and ongoing co-operation between its members, many of them in decision-making positions, the ACPF reinforces the bonds of solidarity among its growing constituency, which includes partners in the private sector and the scholarly community. It undertakes various endeavours, including technical assistance activities, publishes relevant materials (e.g. ACPF TODAY) and sponsors special initiatives in support of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (UNCPCJP).

Participation in United Nations activities

ACPF attended and submitted written statements and/or made oral interventions at the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th sessions of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UNCCPCJ), held in Vienna, Austria.

Resident representative of ACPF for Europe and Central Asia to the United Nations Office at Vienna represented ACPF at other United Nations meetings such as the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the First (2004), Second (2005) and Third (2006) sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Panel Discussion on Foreigners in Prison (23 April 2007) organized by the International Commission for Catholic Prison Pastoral Care during the 16th session of the UNCCPCJ (23-27 April 2007), and the Symposium on Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter–Terrorism Strategy (17–18 May 2007).

Similarly, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, representatives of ACPF attended the following meetings: (i) 59th, 60th, 61st and 62nd regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; (ii) Special Sessions on one on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children; (iii) Substantive and organizational sessions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and of its functional Commissions, such as (a) Social Development; (b) Status of Women and (c) Sustainable Development; (iv) Urban Security organized by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the NGO "Caring Communities" (26 October 2006), noting the importance of including crime prevention in their future security initiatives.

ACPF submitted its Success Story summarizing its activities and significant experiences in working for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (29 July 2004), which was published and issued as a Compendium by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

ACPF has played and is continuing to play a significant role at the quinquennial United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and its Preparatory Meetings. For the 11th UNCCPCJ, the ACPF contributed to the production of 2000 copies (1,400 in English and 600 in French) of the CD-ROMs containing the documentation from the First to the Tenth Congresses (1955-2000).

Mr. Minoru Shikita, the Chairperson of ACPF, is a Board Member of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (CPCJP), and he chaired the Ancillary Meeting on CPCJ in the Context of Natural Disasters: Lessons Learned (Bangkok, Thailand, 20 April 2005) jointly organized by the Council and the ACPF. The Chairperson presented the experiences and lessons learned at the Panel Discussion on the Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Urban Violence and Organized Crime (Vienna, Austria, 26 April 2007), jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Italian NGO Libera International at the 16th session of the UNCCPCJ (Vienna, Austria, 23-27 April 2007).

The Indian representatives of the ACPF (i) participated at the 2007 Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) at the Innovation Fair for the Asian Region (Mumbai, India, 24-25 June 2007), organized by the United Nations DESA. The primary aim was to bring the best practices from the Asian region that have served as development models for "Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, through the global partnership for development within the

framework of the MDG and the overall objectives of the United Nations Economic and Social Council"; (ii) Chaired the session of the round table which focused on the criminal justice system, presented a joint paper on "Improvement of Criminal Justice Administration to Alleviate Poverty in India".

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and programmes

ACPF has continued to support UNAFEI by (i) defraying a substantial part of the costs of the regular international training and seminar courses conducted at its headquarters in Fuchu, Tokyo, (Courses from 126th to 137th during the period 2004-2007); (ii) provided financial and technical assistance for seminars and projects carried out at UNAFEI and in various Asian and African countries. Seminars and training in 2007 were: (a) 13th Special Seminar on Criminal Justice for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of China; (b) 10th International Training Course on Corruption Control in Criminal Justice; (c) 8th Training Course on the Juvenile Delinquent Treatment System for Kenya; (d) 4th Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia; and (e) 2nd Training Course on the Revitalization of Volunteer Probation Aid System in the Philippines).

ACPF held world conferences in different countries of the region: (i) International symposia related to the major United Nations priorities, as reflected in the UNCCPCJ and in the UNCPCJ Programme, have been held in conjunction with these meetings; (ii) 10th ACPF World Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Macau, China, 23-25 November 2004) covered the substantive agenda items of the 11th United Nations Congress, and the Macau Declaration, adopted at the 10th ACPF World Conference, was reproduced as a United Nations document (Declaration adopted by the 10th ACPF World Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Macau, China, 23-25 November 2004 by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation) and distributed at the 11th United Nations Congress. The 11th ACPF World Conference on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Jakarta, Indonesia, 20-22 November 2006) focused on the follow-up discussion and consultation on the outcomes of the 11th United Nations Congress, and the Jakarta Declaration of the 11th ACPF World Conference was also reproduced as a United Nations document (The 11th Asia Crime Prevention Foundation World Conference/Statement submitted by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation) and distributed at the 16th session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, Austria, 23-27 April 2007).

Between the World Conferences, several ACPF Working Group Meetings (WGM) of experts from the region and from United Nations bodies concerned, were held in order to deliberate on various topics. Through these discussions, issues were clarified and relevant recommendations made, contained in their reports. As an example, the WGM convened as a contribution to the substantive preparations for the 11th United Nations Congress, was held in Bangkok, Thailand, 29 November-1 December 2003, and its report was distributed as a United Nations document (Report of the WGM on "The Plans of Action in Asia for the Implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice", organized by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation) at the 13th session of the UNCCPCJ (Vienna, Austria, 11-20 May 2004). Another WGM was held in Hong Kong, China, on 21 November 2004, before the 10th ACPF World Conference in Macau, China, to discuss the "Draft Guidelines and Commentaries on the Role of Criminal Law and Justice in the Alleviation of Extreme Poverty" prepared by ACPF India. Before the 11th United Nations Congress, the WGM on the "Role of Criminal Justice in Minimizing Socio-economic Damage Ensuing from Natural Disasters" was held in Bangkok, Thailand, 15-16 April 2005, and the results reported during the Congress at the Ancillary Meeting on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Natural Disasters: Lessons Learned (Bangkok,

Thailand, 20 April 2005). The second WGM on this topic was held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 10-13 March 2006, and the "Draft Guidelines and Commentaries on the Role of Criminal Justice in Minimizing the Socio-economic Damage Ensuing from Natural Disasters" drafted there, are being finalized by experts.

The Indonesia Crime Prevention Foundation, a chapter of the ACPF, held an International Seminar on Crime Prevention titled "Building International Cooperation against Terrorism, Focusing on Suicide Bombing as a Symptom of Terrorism" (Jakarta, Indonesia, 27-28 February 2006). The report of the Seminar was distributed as a United Nations document (Statement submitted by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation on the report of the International Seminar on Crime Prevention "Building International Cooperation against Terrorism") at the 15th session of the UNCCPCJ (Vienna, Austria, 24-28 April 2006).

ACPF celebrated the 25th anniversary of its establishment in Tokyo, Japan, on 3 October 2007, and International Symposium on "Domestic Crimes" was held as part of its commemoration programme. The theme of the Symposium included violence against women within family settings, related to the main thematic debate of the 17th session of the UNCCPCJ (Vienna, Austria, 14-18 April 2008). The report was distributed at the session as a United Nations document (International Symposium on Domestic Crimes / Asia Crime Prevention Foundation).

During the reporting period resident representatives of ACPF attended the regular meetings of the United Nations Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in Vienna and in New York.

2. China Association for Science and Technology (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) is an umbrella organization in the science and technology community of China. It is composed of various academic and professional societies, and serves as an important driving force for the development of the nation's science and technology. Objective of CAST is to serve the nation's economic and social development; to serve the improvement of scientific literacy of all Chinese; and to serve the scientific and technological personnel. Main tasks of CAST is to conduct academic exchanges, promote the development of various disciplines of science and technology, and advance independent innovation to carry forward scientific spirit, disseminate knowledge of science and technology, promote scientific thinking and methods, and conduct activities of science and technology among teenagers; to organize the scientific and technological personnel to participate in the formulation of national policies on science and technology; to conduct international scientific and technological exchange, promote international cooperation in the field of science and technology and develop friendly interactions with international science and technology community; and to conduct activities of continuous education and training, etc.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

1st Phase of World Summit on Information Society (WSIS): 10-12 December 2004, Geneva, Switzerland. One representative attended this summit.

High-level meeting in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction: 13-24 June 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. One representative attended this meeting.

CAST was admitted as an observer organization to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) after application in September 2005.

2nd Phase of WSIS, 16-18 November 2005, Tunis, Tunisia: 6 representatives attended and a parallel NGO meeting was organized which was titled Chinese NGO in bridging the civil society, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and MDGs. One representative attended the NGO/Civil Society Roundtable/Workshops organized by Economic and Social Council of United Nations.

11th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) of UNFCCC: 3-10 December 2005, Montreal, Canada. 8 representatives attended this conference.

General Assembly High-level meeting on HIV/AIDS: 31 May-2 June 2006, New York, United States of America. One representative attended this meeting.

Multi-stakeholder Consultation Meetings of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on E-Science of WSIS: 22 October 2006 Beijing, China. One representative attended this meeting.

Inaugural meeting of Internet Governance Forum of United Nations: 30 October-2 November 2006, Athens, Greece. 6 representatives attended the main activities: (a) one workshop titled Global Culture for Cyber security was organized and a proposal on World Norm on Internet was submitted to the forum. One representative made a presentation at the main session of summing up. (b). One representative invited as the panellist to attend one of the four main sessions on Internet diversity.

12th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 12) of UNFCCC: 9-20 November 2006, Nairobi, Kenya. 6 representatives attended this conference and one side event titled Assessment on adaptability of different economic stages and brief introduction of China activities was organized.

2nd Strategy Meeting of Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies and Development of United Nations (UN GAID): 27-28 February 2007, California, United States of America. One representative attended this meeting and made a presentation on the implementation plan of proposed project named Global Alliance for Enhancing Access to & Application of Scientific Data in Developing Countries (e-SDDC).

60th General Assembly of World Health Organization: 11-23 May 2007, Geneva, Switzerland. 4 representatives attended this conference.

10th Session of Commission on Science and Technology for Development of United Nations: 21-25, May 2007, Geneva, Switzerland. One representative attended this conference as an invited keynote speaker.

8th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific: 19-23 August 2007, Colombo, Sri Lanka. 5 representatives attended this conference.

60th Annual Conference of DPI/NGO (Department of Public Information/NGO) of United Nations: 5-7 September, 2007, United Nations headquarter, United States of America. 9 representatives attended the conference and workshop titled Assessment on Adaptability of Different Economic Stages was organized. One representative was invited as a panellist to attend the roundtable on "Climate Change: Scientific Evidence".

GAID Global Forum on Youth and ICT-for-Development (ICTD): 24-26 September, 2007, Geneva, Switzerland. One representative attended this meeting.

2nd meeting of Internet Governance Forum of United Nations: 12-15 November, 2007, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 4 representatives attended this forum and one workshop titled Global Culture for Cyber security was organized.

13th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) of UNFCCC: 3-15 December 2007, Bali, Indonesia. 10 representatives attended this conference and one side event titled Rethinking the role of capacity building in international climate change negotiation was organized.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG): (i) The Project of E-SDDC proposed by CAST, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), etc was approved by the UN GAID in the education cluster of communities of expertise. CAST is one of the leading organizations. (First Annual Report of the UN GAID, E/2007/CRP4 25 June 2007); (ii) CAST representative, Madam Hu Qiheng, was elected as a member of the Strategy Council of UN GAID from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2010. (UN DESA 08/121, 31 March 2008). Prof. Liu Chuang was invited to be the High Level Advisor of UN GAID; (iii) CAST is the member organization of UN-NGO-Informal Regional Network in Asia and Pacific Region (UN-NGO-IRENE/Asia-Pacific), formally launched jointly by the China NGO Network for International Exchanges and the NGO Section of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Beijing on 17 March 2006.

CAST participated in many activities organized by UN-NGO-IRENE/Asia-Pacific. The themes of these activities all centered on the goals of Millennium Development Goals. Some of these activities were held in Beijing mainly including the following: (i) 58th Model Conference of DPI/NGO of the United Nations, July 2005. One representative attended this conference and made an oral presentation; (ii) 1st conference of UN-NGO-IRENE/Asia-Pacific, 16 March 2006. Two representatives attended the workshop and delivered a speech on Ecological Restoration, Alternative Livelihood and Sustainable Development. The Conference also came up with a recommendation paper as an input from the Asia and Pacific NGOs to the United Nations Economic and Social Council; (iii) Exhibition on the Chinese NGOs and Millennium

Development Goals, March 2007; (iv) 2nd conference of UN-NGO-IRENE/Asia-Pacific, 22 June 2007, Beijing, China. One Representative attended the workshop and delivered a speech on Rural Labour Transfer and Construction for New Countryside in China.

3. International Buddhist Relief Organisation (Special; 2000)

PART I – Introduction

Our aims and objectives are to provide practical, financial and direct help to people and other living beings anywhere in the world, who are in conditions of need, regardless of their status, creed or geographical location. IBRO has continued to provide such support to people in many part of the world such as Sri Lanka, Zambia, Malaysia, India etc.

On a global basis all our programmes are staffed and run on an entirely voluntary basis, so that every penny donated reaches the needy.

In recognition of the untiring charity work, carried out by IBRO, in 2007, on the Recommendation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Queen Elizabeth II bestowed the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) on our President, who accepted it on behalf of the entire organisation.

IBRO has also provided assistance to animal sanctuaries.

PART II - Contribution of the Organisation to the work of the United Nations

2004. The following projects/activities received ongoing support, attendance and supervision of the IBRO President: (i) In Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, IBRO established a nursery and is in operation for the last eight years. Support to Vocational Training in many subjects is ongoing; (ii) In Penang, Malaysia, a Home for Older Persons was supported by IBRO for the last years. Amatha Clinic for people of all ages was in operation with the support and supervision of IBRO; (iii) In Singapore a Health Centre for poor people is ongoing which includes Counselling, Stress Relief programmes etc.; (iv) France, Blanc Mesnil, a Health Centre being run for needy people. Programmes include Counselling, Stress Relief etc.; (v) Ongoing support and supervision by IBRO President in Sri Lanka, Upekkha Bo Sevana Welfare Centre. Welfare services for local people included training on computer, electronic, English, motor vehicle mechanic etc which are ongoing projects.

2005. Financial assistance to the following entries received ongoing support, attendance, and supervision by IBRO President: (i) In Milan, Italy, IBRO President visited IBRO's Stress Counselling and Meditation Health Centre and (ii) AWPA Animal Centre; (iii) Berlin, Germany, IBRO President and staff representative attended local humanitarian projects such as teaching, stress relief, counselling and status of women; (iv) For three weeks in May 2005 a special team of 14 from IBRO visited Sri Lanka tsunami and provided substantial financial support to the people suffering from this disaster. It also provided twelve containers of emergency goods. Permanent projects were initiated and established such as Nursery School for displaced and bereaved for 50 children and scholarship for 400 children from primary to university level. Some Projects were in collaboration with local United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

offices. (v) Small Industries for village people who have lost income; (vi) Refurbished buildings in Four Villages; (vii) Two IBRO International Public Relations Officers attended the following meetings at the United Nations headquarters in New York (a) 58th Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization (DPI/NGO) Conference in September 2005; (b) World Summit of Love and Peace United Nations Reform – Priorities of World Development for the implementation of Millennium Development Goals.

2006. In Sri Lanka, 12-30 April, IBRO International Public Relations Officer attended Tsunami Disaster projects and provided contributions, research and studies; joint sponsorship of Meetings on humanitarian activities and organised to expand further operational projects. Financial assistance was provided; (ii) 7-10 February, IBRO International Public Relations Officer attended the Indian Branch meeting to arrange to assistance to Mothers so their Children can have Primary education; (iii) In Singapore and Malaysia during the month of July, IBRO President attended the on going operational projects on health, children and status of women.

2007. During the months of July, August and September, IBRO President visited IBRO European Branches that is Italy, Germany, France and Switzerland, to expand the Health Centres. The German Health Centre now has a clinic providing especially acupuncture treatment for various ailments.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

IBRO contributed to the following three geographical regions: Africa, Asia and Europe.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

ACTIONS: (i) Children fed and given clothes with health facilities = 2080; (ii) People who needed provision of spectacles = 300,000

Goal 2: Achieve universal education.

ACTIONS: (i) Boys and Girls, Nursery Education finished = 240 (on going); (ii) Secondary Education to University Standard = 1680; (iii) School material provided = 24,221; (iv) Nursery Schools built and on going support and full maintenance provided = 2

Goal 3: Health and Environmental.

ACTION: (i) Provision of general medical care, Stress Relief, Counselling, Exercise (Gym) = 22; (ii) Drinking water systems established = 58

Activities in Support of Global Principles.

Every year we organize a large Assembly, to observe World Aid Day, and on the subject of overcoming Drug problems in the United Kingdom and abroad, via our 16 Branches, covering the continents.

Our Headquarters are in Birmingham, United Kingdom. The Offices and centre are open 365 days a year, with extensive facilities providing food for the needy, health and gym, counselling, stress relief, acupuncture, library, Meeting rooms, etc. all free of charge, without reference to creed, nationality or status.

AFRICA: One of our most substantial programmes over the past 10 years has been organising and funding the Tithandizane Clinic, in Zambia. We have a permanent project worker under the direct control from the United Kingdom. This Clinic serves 59 villages, proving medical and other support to AIDS victims, and clean drinking water.

4. People With Disabilities — Uganda (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

People With Disabilities Uganda (PWDU) is a national, non-profit, peace and disability rights organization based in Kampala, Uganda. Our mission is peace and accessible living for all. Our vision is to foster awareness, promote peace, and provide services that will help improve the status of people living with disabilities, and hence the people of Uganda as a whole.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the wo rk of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

PWDU maintains official relations with the United Nations agencies and seeks to interact positively with the United Nations entities to ensure their support in pursuance of its main objectives. PWDU makes an effort to assist in the accomplishment of United Nations goals by promoting activities aimed at securing equal opportunities for the persons PWDU represents.

Activities for the period 2004-2007

- PWDU Executive Director, Richard Mugisha attended the signing of the Nairobi Protocol on the prevention, control and reduction of small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region in Nairobi, Kenya on 21 April 2004.

- PWDU representatives attended the Eastern African Network On Small Arms (EAANSA) conference in Nairobi, Kenya on 15 October 2004 to review progress made by governments in the implementation of the United Nations Program of Action and the Nairobi declaration on small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region.

- PWDU Executive Director accompanied the Director of the Regional Center on Small Arms to the Second Biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the program of action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects held at the United Nations headquarters, New York 11– 5 July 2005.

- In full compliance with the leading role assigned to civil organizations concerning the prevention and eradication of small arms and light weapons, PWDU became the pioneer member of the Uganda National Focal Point. Small arms are the leading cause of disability in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa including Uganda. Effective control of small arms and light weapons proliferation will reduce gun violence and disability in the community.

- PWDU representatives attended the Economic Community of Central Africa (ECCA) workshop held In Kigali, Rwanda 20-21 September 2005 with the theme "A review of the

ECCA member States' progress in implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

- PWDU Executive Director attended the Regional Center On Small Arms (RECSA) Regional Human Security and Small Arms Researchers' Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya 9-11 October 2006.

- PWDU Director attended the Institute Of Security Studies workshop Windhoek, Namibia 16 December 2006 with the theme "African common position to the Review Conference on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects".

- Attended the United Nations Conference to review the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons held at United Nations headquarters from 26 June to 7 July 2006. The conference however ended without agreeing on an outcome document.

- Participated in the 4th review conference of the Nairobi Declaration on the problem of the prohibition of illicit small arms and light weapons in the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa and the bordering states held in Kampala, Uganda on 17 April 2007.

- The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 15 May of every year to be observed as the International Day of Families and the theme for 2007 "families and persons with disabilities" was celebrated by PWDU at a ceremony in Kampala attended by the Minister of State for the Elderly. The Director PWDU echoed the United Nations Secretary General's message for the day by calling on the international community to assist families to empower and enrich the lives of the persons with disabilities in their households. "On this International Day of Families, let us dedicate ourselves to enabling the family, the most basic unit of society, to fulfil its role in ensuring that persons with disabilities enjoy full human rights and dignity, and flourish as individuals," said Mr. Mugisha.

- A two-day training strategy workshop for special needs persons held in Qatar on 22 May 2007 concluded with a proposal to replace the expression "people with special needs" with "people with disability". The meeting was a part of a series of discussions being organized by the Supreme Council of Family Affairs (SCFA) of Qatar to develop several group-oriented family strategies, ahead of working out a comprehensive national strategy. "We need to change the term "people with special needs" and replace it with "people with disability" because by saying special needs we include even others who also have special needs," said Mr. Richard Mugisha, the PWDU Director.

- PWDU Director attended and made presentations at the 4th annual Regional Civil Society Dialogue Forum with the theme "Assessing Impact of Small Arms Action and Enhancing Dialogue amongst Stakeholders" held in Nairobi, Kenya, 27-28 February 2007.

- PWDU Director attended The Wireless Opportunity for Disabled Persons: New Horizons for Assistive Technologies workshop, Chicago, United States of America on 23 May 2007. A flagship partnership initiative of the United Nations Global Alliance for ICT and Development, G3ict is headed by W2i, the Wireless Internet Institute in cooperation with the Secretariat for the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities and UNITAR, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Designed as a two-year program to foster multi-stakeholder participation and dialogue, G3ict is supported

by voluntary private sector companies. All stakeholders from the private sector, public sector, and non-governmental organizations concerned by issues related to ICTs and persons living with disabilities were welcome to participate in its work program.

- PWDU's interest in the workshop was the group discussion held on 23 May 2007 in the city of Chicago, United States of America, under the theme "Good practices supporting disabled employees access ICT applications" The discussion was chaired by Karen Tamley, Commissioner, Mayor's Office for People With Disabilities (MOPD), City of Chicago and James Farstad, President, client and Advisor to the City of Minneapolis, United States.

- Participants at the workshop were also briefed and introduced to the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs, Summary findings of the first G3ict Global Forum at United Nations Headquarters New York, 26 March 2007.

ii) Activities in Support of Global Principles: (i) Participation in planning sessions for Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities; (ii) Providing training and support for civil society activities in support of the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration (signed 15 April 2004); (iii) Coordination of civil society activities in support of the Nairobi Declaration; (iv) The Association of Donors of Education in Africa (ADEA) in 2005 commissioned studies on literacy in Uganda for its biennial meeting and PWDU was one of the civil organizations that participated.

During the period under review, PWDU developed strategies to attend more appropriately to the special needs of disadvantaged groups in the spectrum of blindness as blind children and women, the elderly and the multi-handicapped. Actions in support of blind children, women, the elderly and the multi-handicapped were one of the key priorities of PWDU for the period 2004-2007. PWDU will continue to raise public awareness the impact of small arms and light weapons in Uganda.

5. Sister to Sister International (Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

Sister to Sister International (STSI) links women of African descent globally to the resources that connect, advance and strengthens them. STSI's constituents are primarily women of African descent throughout the diaspora, including the girl child and a sampling of young men. STSI's diverse network of intergenerational members, include women from grass roots, business, professional, and political backgrounds from throughout the diaspora. Their programs are focused primarily in the United States of America, Africa and the Caribbean and address Millennium Development Goal (MDG) numbers 2 (universal education), 3 (gender equality), 5 (maternal health) 6 (combat HIV/AIDS) and 8 (global partnership). In this regard, STSI sponsors educational forums and links youth to projects on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Cyber school web site to impact literacy and promote universal education including literacy work with the Gambian National Library; sponsors parallel events including workshops and fora on thematic issues, during the Commission on the Status of Women's meetings annually, as well as presents papers and collaborates with the African Women's Caucus; fundraises for the Maama Kit Program a safe birthing initiative for women in Africa,

in conjunction with the World Health Organization and the Links, Inc.; sponsors testing and prevention activities that assist in combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic; sponsors a networking initiative that promotes global partnerships among African women's NGO's, and various resource persons.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Sister to Sister International (STSI) made significant progress promoting its mission and joint objectives with the United Nations, related to the MDGs, since receiving special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The organization's scope of work was on focus and strategic, enabling STSI to work collaboratively with various principal organs of the United Nations. These organs include the Economic and Social Council affiliates like, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as Department of Public Information (DPI), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The organizations collaborative efforts with the United Nations and its many non-governmental organizations have enabled them to play a catalytic role in advancing the principles of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, Beijing Platform for Action and MDGs, among their global constituents and representatives in civil society. Representatives of STS worked with United Nations staff, member state representatives, and various other partners in civil society effectively, as a result of our partnership with the United Nations. The organization sponsored fora and parallel events during the CSW Sessions at the United Nations headquarters New York, for the past four years. These events occur on a "United Nations Day" planned by the organization, which provided an opportunity for local and global women of African descent, to examine progress on related thematic issues, through the lens of women of colour.

STSI representatives participated and presented written and oral statements during the following Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Sessions, and NGO CSW Planning Committee Meetings held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York: (i) 51st Session, 26 February to 9 March 2007, Theme: The Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child. Presented written and oral statements entitled "Eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child: An African Diasporan Perspective." The organization worked with the African Caucus' and others, during the debate. STSI sponsored three side events on 5 March, including a United Nations Tour for local students and a Briefing, a Thematic Workshop featuring Memory Phiri, a Youth AIDS activist from Zambia, and a Networking Reception with United Nations leaders, other actors and worked collaboratively with the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW); (ii) 50th Session, 27 February to 10 March 2006, Themes: Women in Development and Violence Against Women. The organization worked with the African Caucus' and others, during the debate. STSI sponsored three side events on 7 March, including a United Nations Tour for local students and Briefing, a Thematic Workshop, and Networking Reception including the Assistant Secretary General for Gender Affairs; (iii) 49th Session, 28 February to 11 March 2005, Themes: Gender Mainstreaming within entities of the United Nations System and the Beijing Platform for Action. The organization worked closely with the African Caucus and others, during the debate.

STSI sponsored three side events on 9 March, including a United Nations Tour for local students and Briefing, a Thematic Workshop, and Networking Reception with United Nations leaders and other actors; (i) 48th Session, 1-12 March 2004, Themes: The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality; Women's equal participation in conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace building. Local and global members participated in the STSI UN Day held on 7 March, which included a United Nations Youth Tour and Briefing, Thematic Workshop featuring various NGO and United Nations Partners along with a Networking Reception with United Nations leaders and other actors.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

World Health Organization (WHO): Sister to Sister International, Maama Kit Initiative in conjunction with the WHO and the Links, NGO, raised over $30,000 in support of a safe birthing initiative in Uganda (2003-2007). Met with representatives of WHO, Chair of the Africa Section, for Africa to roll out the program and sponsored fundraising drives and supported over 6,000 grass roots women with this initiative to date. Also, supported local NGO's in Niger with funding for Fistula Repair efforts.

Department of Pubic Information (DPI): Organization has played an active role in the Annual DPI/NGO Conference, namely during the 57th session in 2004, 58th session in 2005, 59th session in 2006 and 60th session in 2007 held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York. STS's Chief Executive Officer chaired the Networking Committee and co-sponsored workshop on environment, and facilitated youth participation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Organization has representatives on the NGO Committee on UNICEF Working Group on Girls; collaborated on workshop speakers for 2006, CSW Thematic Workshop on the Girl Child, and initiatives aimed at empowering the Girl Child and ending violence.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 5 – Improve maternal health – and reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio: through its efforts STSI provided (i) safe birthing Maama Kits to more than 6,000 women, in Uganda; (2003-2005): (ii) provided over 6,000 women with basic health literacy training, related to the spread of infection and how to ward it off. (2003-2005)

PUBLICITY: (i) The organization has garnered much publicity related to its programs that occur on United Nations Day during the (Commission on the Status of Women Sessions: 48-49-50-51) Gannett News Service 5 March 2007; 8 March 2006; 9 March 2005; 7 March 2004); (ii) Safe Birthing Initiatives – The Maama Kit Initiative received extensive news coverage, print, radio and television, featuring WHO representative responsible for Africa and STSI representatives; (iii) The organization also, utilized the internet to ensure that timely communication was disseminated to members and other constituents, globally.

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Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Institute of Social Studies Trust (Special; 1996)

Part I: Introduction

i. The Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) is a non profit non governmental organization dedicated to conducting research and action programmes seeking to promote social justice and equity for the underprivileged with a focus on women. The main research area is on women's work in the informal economy and well being concerns. Research is carried out in collaboration with grass root NGOs and researchers in India as well as outside. The Institute receives funding for its work from multilateral agencies, bilateral donors, Indian Foundations as well as the government. In addition to research studies the Institute has a community outreach programme in Delhi which reaches out to women and youth from low income slum households and seeks to empower them through a variety of innovative and interactive activities as well as assistance in accessing entitlements to health, education and subsidized food grains.

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. i) Participation in conferences and United Nations meetings

Promoting Gender Equality in Education: ISST helped to document good practices in reaching basic literacy and education to the most excluded groups in Rajasthan. Representatives attended a seminar on Lessons of Promising Practices and Implications for scaling up girls education organized by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Commonwealth Secretariat, 20-22 September, Chandigarh, 2004. This was an excellent platform for a sharing of approaches and good practices and ISST used the theoretical framework in its subsequent work on girls' education.

Promoting Women's Empowerment: This is the central objective of ISST's work. Representatives attended the 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 28 February – 11 March, United Nations headquarters, New York, 2005. One session was jointly organized by ISST and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Reflections on Women's Progress – Keeping our Gains, Accelerating Change, on 8 March. The reflections at this session and at other sessions have been used by ISST in developing its subsequent work agenda and in writing for UNIFEM South Asia the report on Progress of Women in South Asia 2005 and 2007.

Social Protection: ISST worked in the areas of social protection and women's work and contributed to United Nations debates and programme formulation by sharing field insights. Research into good practices in social protection and local development in India led to attendance at World Conference on Social Protection and Inclusion: Converging Efforts from a Global Perspective, organized by International Labour Organization (ILO), European Commission and Government of Portugal, 2-3 October, Lisbon. This area of work continues to be actively researched into through studies of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Representative participated in United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Social Services Policies to Strengthen Family Well Being in Asia and the Pacific organized by the Emerging Social Issues Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), 17-19 October, Bangkok and made a presentation on Social Protection for Home Based Workers based on ISST research.

Resource Centre: ISST is a resource centre open to all, and participation at other United Nations events contributes to building up our resources which are further shared with those visiting the organization. In 2006, representatives attended the speech by Mukhtar Mai at the United Nations, New York, 2 May; 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, titled Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development, 6-8 September, New York; European Premiere of Human Rights Short Films, 19 September, Geneva; Fourth Assembly for Human Rights organized by the Canton of Geneva, Geneva, 9 October; Panel discussion on Empowerment of Women: access to assets, inheritance law, housing and land rights and basic services, at International Forum on the Eradication of Poverty held in New York to mark the culmination of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, organized jointly UNIFEM, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 15-16 November; International Conference for the Reform of International Institutions: Dialogues between different levels of governance and civil society actors, organized by World Forum of Civil Society Networks and ITUC-CSI-IGB, 20-21 November.

ii) Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the field

The ISST carried out two studies, one on Women in Leadership Positions and another on strategic needs of Women in Hill States for UNDP, New Delhi in 2004, to contribute to engendering policy making in India. The Institute prepared two policy briefs on inclusive development and gender, and on engendering the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, for the use of UNDP officers, in 2007.

In 2005, and in 2007, the Institute prepared for the UNIFEM a report on the Progress of Women in South Asia, a comprehensive analytical report mapping the situation and status of women on the twelve critical areas of concern identified in the Beijing Platform for Action. These reports were background documents for the Fifth and Sixth South Asia Ministerial Meeting Commemorating Beijing held in Islamabad (3-5 May 2005) and New Delhi (17-19 January 2008). Representatives contributed to UNIFEM's efforts to facilitate the setting up of a SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Gender Data Base, an online resource, to be housed in the SAARC Secretariat. The Institute has carried out studies of home based women workers in three states in India to support the work of UNIFEM in strengthening the research base and policy advocacy for this group of women workers and on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in partnership with the ILO over the period 2005-2007. These studies seek to provide the Government of India with authentic and timely reports on implementation of this flagship programme.

Other studies carried out at ISST have contributed to better understanding of issues of women's work in the informal economy, migration, urbanization and social protection. Through these studies and research findings the Institute was able to participate in policy dialogue with the government, other NGOs and activists as well as the agencies of the United Nations. Among the important studies carried out over this period were a set of studies investigating the impact of economic reforms from a gender perspective, the Gender Network, a research programme supported by the International Development Research Centre, Canada. Studies were conducted in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. A study on public accountability and community action in Delhi also supported by the International Development Research Centre, Canada has given significant insights into prevalent practices and reasons for the limited access of poor and slum households to basic water and sanitation facilities in this urban context. The study helped the organization to appreciate that its own best role would be to continue organizing and informing adolescents and women to enable them to address difficulties as they arise and determine the best solutions themselves. From studies of social protection for informal workers with particular focus on home based women workers in peri urban contexts has emerged the key finding that developing sustainable social protection programmes and solutions is possible only within an appropriate development trajectory.

iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The community outreach programme of the Institute of Social Studies Trust in East Delhi contributed to Goal 1: to Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger through nutrition training, enhancing access to subsidized rations by slum households, and providing nutritional snacks to children; Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education by assisting children to get admission into schools, and encouraging drop outs to return to school by providing educational support and counselling; Goal 3: Achieving Gender Equality by encouraging girls to enter school and by giving them access to free computer training. Around one thousand slum households have been helped in accessing public services. Approximately six hundred boys and 400 girls have been participants in the various programmes for which the total outlay over four years has been around USD 75,000.

ii. Activities in support of global principles

ISST has supported United Nations global principles of gender equality through research and documentation that seeks to provide both data and qualitative insights to enable appropriate and sensitive policy actions. The focus of the research undertaken is women's work and well being. In the Indian context this required understanding of the informal economy and home based work. Specific activities organized by ISST over this period have included three seminars in Bangalore and eight in Delhi on aspects of women's work and well being concerns (home based workers, public accountability, social protection, coastal communities, programme evaluations) with a view to enhancing the quality of public debate on these issues.

2. Peace Education Foundation (Special; 1996)

Part I. Introduction

The mission of the Peace Education Foundation (PEF) is to educate children and adults in the dynamics of conflict and promote skills of peacemaking in homes, schools, communities, the nation and the world. PEF believes that conflict is a natural, unavoidable phenomenon that can be a constructive opportunity for positive change and empowerment. PEF believes in teaching children the skills they need to find creative and constructive ways to settle conflicts. PEF works with teachers and other adults so that they understand the importance of modelling this behaviour for children to learn. PEF believes that children learn best in a caring environment where their self-esteem is nurtured as they are challenged to become responsible decision-makers.

PEF believes that peace education encourages the emotional, intellectual, ethical and social growth of children within a framework of traditional values such as honesty, justice and responsibility. PEF's hope is that as children become adults and leaders they will implement these concepts as a part of their everyday being, so that conflicts whether at an individual level or a country level are dealt with non-violently. The Peace Education Foundation achieves these aims through the development and publishing of curricula. PEF trains teachers, youth group leaders, community leaders and professionals working with children in conflict resolution, violence prevention and mediation. PEF's curricular materials are concrete tools for teaching and youth professionals to teach and model the essentials of conflict resolution which are: community building, understanding conflict, understanding the role of perception in a conflict, problem solving and decision making, the role of emotions and anger, and effective communication. Some of the life skills taught are respect, cooperation, empathy, coping skills, perspective taking, anger management, escalating factors, de-escalating skills, listening, I-statements, tolerance, diversity, and multicultural issues.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Peace Education Foundation participated in the work of the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council primarily in the field, working in numerous countries. The organization does not have a permanent representative in New York or other United Nations headquarters locations, so participation at United Nations' meetings is limited. The Peace Education Foundation focused its activities on the implementation of its violence prevention and peace education program in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. The work of the United Nations and the organization's role as an NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council was prominently highlighted. When working internationally efforts are made to meet with representatives of United Nations subsidiary bodies.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

Representatives from the Peace Education Foundation met with representatives of the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC) in Lima, Peru. Exchange of materials and methodologies were discussed specific to peace education and violence prevention efforts in areas where landmines are present. Talks for further collaboration were held but financial issues have impeded development.

PEF worked towards publicizing UNICEF's - United Nations Children's Fund's State of the World's Children Reports during this report period. PEF is supportive of the United Nations Association at its headquarters in Miami, Florida, United States of America.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Activities in support of the Millennium Development Goals

The Peace Education Foundation's work contributed primarily to Goal 2 of the Millennium Development Goals to achieve universal primary education. The work conducted was aligned with several of the six goals of UNESCO's "Education for All" which were determined in Dakar, Senegal in 2000. "Education for All" identified six key measurable education goals designed to meet the learning needs of all children, youth and adults. PEF's work encompasses Goal 1: Expand early childhood care and education, Goal 3: Promote learning and life skills for young people and adults, and Goal 6: Improve the quality of education.

Geographically the work during this Quadrennial Report period took place in Central America, South America and the Caribbean as well as in North America where the Organization is based. PEF's international workshops and materials distribution took place in Argentina, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic. Activities took place in both the capitals and in provincial cities. Schools or community organizations reached during the reporting period in said countries: 357. Teachers reached: 1897. Estimated students reached through their teachers: 56, 910 (30 students per teacher). Additionally, work is designed with a train-the-trainer component, so the multiplier effect is significant. At a recent follow-up workshop in Tucuman, Argentina just one workshop participant quantified her reach at 2500 individuals.

In addition to the above four countries where systematic implementation took place during this Quadrennial Period, the PEF continues work in Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Canada as well as the United States. The PEF also started to plan systematic implementation in Peru and Chile during this period.

The Peace Education Foundation continues to work in other hemispheres, but still to a much lesser extent. We continue to collaborate with the Centre for Conflict Resolution in South Africa. Representatives visited with two children's conflict resolution centers in Northern Ireland. The Ministry of Education in the Kurdish part of Iraq requested permission to translate "Peacemaking

Skills for Little Kids". They saw this program as critical for transforming their children's present "culture of war" into a "culture of peace" for the next generation.

- **Activities in Support of Global Principles**

The United Nations International Day of Peace was observed by the Organization each 21 September. Schools and teachers we work with were encouraged to have special events on that date. These events ranged from peace rallies to peace parades.

3. People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (Special; 2004)

PART I: Introduction

People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD) is a civil organization dedicated to promoting justice and human rights in Korean society through the participation of the people. PSPD has been serving as a watchdog against the abuse of power. It has developed various activities to bring justice and democracy to many areas in our society: the PSPD evokes public awareness through campaigns, questioning social and political activities, filing administrative and public litigations, and petitioning legislation. PSPD has developed and coordinated a wide range of activities to bring about a systematic reform and to suggest counterproposals to various government policies and agendas. In this process, the PSPD has regarded independence and consistency as the most important principles of being a watchdog of power. Regard to PSPD's participation in United Nations activities, PSPD seek to look for ways to bring peace on the Korean Peninsula. PSPD aims to solidify the citizen's movement for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, and intensify our international solidarity activities to promote the growth of democracy and human rights in Asia. In addition, PSPD is also deeply committed in monitoring the activities of the Republic of Korea's ODA (Official Development Assistance) for neighboring Asian countries.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The PSPD delivered opinions of civil society of Republic of Korea to the Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council in 2005 and 2007. What the main perspective of PSPD is respects the principle of interference of international society regarding to the matter of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to consider the right to life of the people in Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a top priority. Additionally, intervention of international society must not threaten peace of the Korean Peninsula and be justifiable and peaceful by the fair subject.

In 2005, the PSPD recommended the Commission on Human Rights to request relevant special rapporteurs to pay special attention to the impact to national security legislation, including the counter-terrorism measures, on the full enjoyment of human rights in Asian countries, particularly Republic of Korea. PSPD also urged the government of Republic of Korea to immediately end the efforts to introduce anti-terrorism legislation. The "Anti-Terrorism Law" bill was not passed.

proposed under the name of "Prevention of Terrorism Act" and introduced on 15 March 2005 by the Grand National Party.

The list of United Nations activities of PSPD for the Period 2004-2007

2005: 61st Session the United Nations Commission on Human Rights 11 February 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. The PSPD submitted NGO written statement for improvement of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The organization's representatives attended the Item 9 of the provisional agenda, related to the improvement of the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea 29 March-1 April 2005, Geneva, Switzerland. The representatives presented the NGO joint open statement for prevention of violence of human rights of "Anti-Terrorism Law" bill of the government of the Republic of Korea at Item 17, Promotion and protection of human rights.

2007: 4th session of the Human Rights Council 20 March 2007, Geneva, Switzerland. The PSPD submitted the written statement regarding the Report of Vitit Muntarbhorn, the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. Right to Play (Special; 2004)

PART I. INTRODUCTION

Right To Play is an international humanitarian organization that uses sport and play programs to improve health, develop life skills, and foster peace for children and communities in some of the most disadvantaged areas of the world. Working in both the humanitarian and development context, Right To Play trains local community leaders as *Coaches* to deliver our programs in more than 20 countries affected by war, poverty, and disease in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Right To Play programs target the most marginalized including girls, the disabled, children affected by HIV and AIDS, street children, former child combatants, and refugees. Right To Play also acts as a global advocate for the field of Sport for Development.

The organization has grown substantially since the initial application from revenues of $8.0 million in 2003 to $27.6 million in 2007. To support this growth, new fundraising offices were incorporated in Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The organization has established an International Board of Directors and an Executive Team based out of the Headquarters in Toronto, Canada. There have been several minor changes to the organization's bylaws that can be provided upon request. In an effort to support program excellence, enhance sustainability and build more effective relationships with multiple stakeholders, Right To Play increased the capacity of its field operations through 2005 to 2007, which included the set-up of field offices and the hire of professional staff (both national and expatriate) in all countries of operation. Structurally this included the development and establishment of four Regional Offices that are located in Accra, Ghana; Kampala, Uganda; Beirut, Lebanon; and, Bangkok, Thailand. Regional Offices are

directly responsible for leadership within each region with longer term vision for growth and sustainability of programs and to provide direct support to numerous Country Offices within their region. Country Offices have been established in the majority of operational countries and are directly responsible for the implementation of programs with project and community level teams.

PART II. CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION TO THE WORK OF THE UN

i. **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies: (i) 31 May to 2 June 2006**. Right To Play participated as an accredited civil society organization with a representative (Manager Policy) at the meeting on "Uniting the World Against AIDS" the follow-up meeting on the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, at the United Nations in New York, the United States of America; (ii) **8 December 2006.** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at 60 and the State of the World's Children 2007, New York, United States of America. President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) attended; (iii) **3 August 2005**. United Nations Youth Assembly at United Nations headquarters, New York. President and CEO addressed the assembly with an address entitled "Empowering Individuals and Communities to Create a Safer and Healthier World".

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized agencies

Right To Play has on-going interaction with United Nations initiatives and offices related to advocacy in the area of Sport for Development and Peace as the Secretariat of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG), and through representation of senior staff in key United Nations meetings and conferences. In particular, during this reporting period: (i) involved in drafting both the 2nd Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 December 2004 (A/Res/59/10) and the 3rd Resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 January 2006 (A/Res/60/9) on *Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace;* (ii) liaised with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace to support their advocacy efforts, notably through participation in the *UN International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005* to highlight the vital contribution that sport and physical education can make to the achievement of global development goals; (iii) **31 January to 2 February, 2005**. Participated with a representative (Director Program Development and Research) at the *Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports-Based Programming Workshop*, at UNICEF Headquarters in New York; (iv) served as the Secretariat of the SDP IWG, a policy initiative to engage national governments, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations in the development or recommendations to national governments on how to use sport to obtain development and peace objectives. In the inaugural meeting in 24 May 2005, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assumed the role of Chair. The following are the highlights of the SDP IWG for the reporting period: (a) **Meetings**: 24 May 2005, official launch at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, United States of America; 10 March 2006 meeting was held in Torino, Italy; and 3-4 December 2007 meeting held in Accra, Ghana. Participants included representatives from United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Human Settlements

Programme, and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); (b) **Reports:** August 2005, publication and dissemination of a report from the inaugural meeting entitled, *Sport for Development and Peace: International Working Group Meeting Report*; and June 2006, release of the preliminary report, *Sport for Development and Peace: From Policy to Practice*, which included information from interviews with representatives from 13 governments (with emphasis on their approach to the Millennium Development Goals and sport for development and peace); and consultations with several United Nations agencies and civil society organizations; (v) cooperated with United Nations agencies across the organization, from Right To Play Headquarters based in Toronto, Canada, to Right To Play National Offices in Europe, and to the Right To Play Field Offices. This cooperation can be categorized as follows: (a) **Partnership.** Right To Play has global agreements with UNHCR (2000; revised 2003 and 2008), with UNICEF, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (2003), and with United Nations Development Programme in support of the SDP IWG (2005). In addition, in 2007, Right To Play and UNICEF United Kingdom entered into a specific Memorandum of Understanding to support the implementation of sport and play activities related to "International Inspiration" a five year program that promises to build on the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic Games and provide sport and play to twelve million children in 20 countries by 2012. In 2007 Right To Play and UNICEF Norway entered into an agreement based on the National Telethon to raise funds for children affected by HIV/AIDS; (b) **Operational Support.** Right To Play has received support instrumental in the start-up and expansion of programs from UNHCR, for example in Chad, Liberia, Azerbaijan, Thailand; and from United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for Palestine, Jordan; and Lebanon; (c) **Funding Support.** During the reporting period Right To Play received funding from a number of United Nations agencies, notably: UNHCR's ninemillion.org initiative for USD 180,000 received in 2006 and 2007 for project activities in Azerbaijan, Liberia, Thailand and Uganda; UNICEF for in excess of USD 1.0 million in 2006 & 2007 to support Right To Play's Tsunami interventions in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and project activities in the Ethiopia, Lebanon, Rwanda, the Sudan, Uganda and Zambia; and UNDP for USD 36,000 to support the operations of three United Nations volunteers to engage in Right To Play activities.

(iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals. Major actions undertaken were the following:

f. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Right To Play contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the geographic areas of Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Major actions undertaken were related to the following: (i) ***Goal 2*** - *Achieving universal primary education,* ***target 3****: ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.* ACTIONS: Sport and play curriculum delivered in approximately 1,350 schools, with hundreds of teachers trained (many of whom report pupils are more alert in class and attendance is higher, with more children wanting to register in a school that offers Right To Play activities); (ii) ***Goal 3*** - *Promote gender equity and empower women,* ***target 4****: eliminate the gender disparity in primary and secondary education.* ACTIONS: Approximately 45% of children reached were girls, including those reached in schools;

(iii) ***Goal 6*** *- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases,* ***target*** *7: have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.*

ACTIONS: Right To Play delivered HIV and AIDS education and awareness training in approximately 14 countries through *Live Safe Play Safe*, a sport-based curriculum designed to protect the sexual and reproductive health of children and youth, reduce their vulnerability to HIV and AIDS, and promote general health.

ii. **Activities in Support of Global Principles (i.e. celebrate World AIDS day)**

Right To Play programs and activities support various United Nations Declarations and Conventions, namely the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, the *Millennium Declaration*, and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. On a quarterly basis, in project locations around the world, Right To Play celebrates International Women's Day, International Day of the African Child, World Refugee Day, International Day of Peace and World AIDS Day.

5. Turtle Island Restoration Network (Special; 2004)

Part I: Introduction

Turtle Island Restoration Network (TIRN) is an international non-profit ocean advocacy and conservation organization based in West Marin County north of San Francisco, California, United States of America, with field offices in the Gulf of Mexico (Houston, Texas, United States); San Jose, Costa Rica; and Port Moresby, Papa New Guinea. It currently has three main projects: Sea Turtle Restoration Project, GotMercury.org and Salmon Protection and Watershed Network. It was founded in the late 1980s with its first success closing a sea turtle slaughterhouse in Mexico. Since then TIRN's work has expanded from endangered sea turtle protection to other high priority ocean and endangered species issues, such as salmon, sea otters, Hawaiian monk seals, and other marine mammals as well as advocating for sustainable fisheries solutions.

TIRN's mission is to take swift and decisive action to protect and restore marine species and their habitats and to inspire people in communities all over the world to join us as active and vocal marine species advocates. TIRN uses strategic combinations of grassroots education and action, hands-on conservation, litigation, active use of the media, and policy reform to achieve our goals of protecting the environment and endangered species. TIRN is a 501 C3 non-profit environmental organization.

Since 2004, TIRN has expanded its international work to Papua New Guinea where a Western Pacific Campaigner began working in 2006 with communities on the North Coast of Madang Province to establish protected areas for leatherback nesting beaches and adjacent marine waters.

The program has also extended to protect marine biodiversity from a new threat in the region: deep-sea ocean mining. The campaign is outreaching to communities, government and industry to understand, prevent and reduce threats from seabed mining and to develop proposals for international standards. These changes have not affected the organization's mission, purpose or methods, but simply expanded its programs to another region of the world – one that connects the life cycle of the endangered leatherback sea turtle from its nesting beaches in Papua New Guinea to its foraging habitat along the West Coast of North America.

Part II: Contribution to the work of the United Nations

1) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, and/or major conferences and other meetings

TIRN has focused on oceans and seas issues at the United Nations through its Special Consultative Status to the Economic and Social Council and the consultative process on the Law of the Sea. TIRN has participated in Law of the Sea consultations in New York City and submitted papers and proposals to the United Nations for protecting endangered sea turtles, marine biodiversity and fisheries. During the period 2004 – 2007 TIRN and its project Sea Turtle Restoration Project have engaged in a number of activities directly related to or supporting its engagement at the United Nations including:

2007: (i) During the eighth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) at United Nations headquarters New York from 25-29 June, TIRN's Sea Turtle Restoration Project delegation presented recent developments in the South-East Asia region regarding new genetic information on the area's sea turtles gathered from stock assessment studies and explained the significance of protecting declining and endangered populations of sea turtles through the establishment of a "biological corridor" in the Pacific Ocean to protect leatherback turtles. We put forward a proposal for a new Pacific-wide network of marine protected areas including a Leatherback Biological Corridor; (ii) On 20 August, TIRN published a new report highlighting the impacts that climate change will have on endangered sea turtles. The report, entitled Boiling Point: The Impact of Climate Change on Sea Turtles and the Urgent Need to Take Action, compiles emerging research on the impacts of temperature change and sea level rise and their impacts on sea turtles. Sea turtles are particularly vulnerable to climate change because they nest on beaches likely to be flooded by rising sea levels, and the gender of a turtle is dependent on temperature. Boiling Point argues that the increased threat from climate change further emphasizes the need to more rapidly reduce the mortality of sea turtles from other human activities, especially long line, gillnet and shrimp fishing.

2006: (i) At the Seventh meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea 12-16 June at United Nations headquarters New York, TIRN's Sea Turtle Restoration Project presented a plan of action to the United Nations regarding the protection and restoration of the leatherback sea turtle against long line fishing, which included: action by United Nations delegates to include language that will require the immediate

cessation of long line fishing in areas known to be migratory paths of the leatherback in the Pacific to their resolutions, measures to be taken to find solutions to the problem through a comprehensive ecosystem-based management plan that addresses high seas long line fishing, use of permanent and temporal closures of critical areas of the high seas from long line fishing, and creation of high seas marine protected areas to provide a haven for sea turtles and other species that are threatened by destructive fishing practices; (ii) TIRN attended the United Nation's Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction from 13-17 February at United Nations headquarters New York. TIRN presented recent scientific information on the Pacific leatherback sea turtle and called for a moratorium of long line fishing in the Pacific Ocean.

2005: (i) TIRN publishes new report documenting the damage to the Pacific Ocean from investments in destructive long line fishing before the World Bank's annual meeting titled: Bankrupting the Pacific: How Multilateral Development Banks are Contributing to Over fishing and Helping Push Sea Turtles and Seabirds to the Brink of Extinction in the Pacific. It shows how the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, and Asian Development Bank poured millions of dollars into destructive long line fishing in the Pacific. These investments were made in critical nesting and migratory habitats of critically endangered sea turtles and seabirds without any assessment of the impact on biodiversity of the regions where the projects took place and in direct violation of their own environmental and fisheries policies; (ii) At the Sixth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea from 6-10 June, United Nations headquarters New York, to discuss actions to protect the world's oceans from over fishing, TIRN delivered to the United Nations a letter signed by more than 1,000 international scientists from 97 countries calling for a moratorium on long line fishing in the Pacific Ocean to prevent the extinction of the critically endangered leatherback sea turtle. The scientists were joined by 281 non-governmental organizations from 62 countries. The list of signers includes famed primatologist Dr. Jane Goodall, biologist E.O. Wilson, and oceanographer Dr. Sylvia Earle, a National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence. Moreover TIRN urged action on new proposed guidelines issued by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recommending that fisheries posing the greatest threats to endangered leatherback sea turtles be subjected to "temporary and spatially-limited controls." TIRN asked the urging (FAO) to identify and take action on some of the hot spots of turtle-fishing interaction; (iii) TIRN welcomed new findings from the United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Synthesis that describes capture fisheries as "unsustainable" and calls for the expansion in Marine Protected Areas with flexible no-take zones that contribute to the economy. These conclusions echo the efforts of 3 nations, more than 800 scientists from 83 countries and 230 non-governmental organizations from 54 countries who joined with TIRN in calling on the United Nations to implement a moratorium on industrial long line fishing in the Pacific and implement a network of high seas Marine Protected Areas to protect both fish stocks and species endangered by long lines.

ii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: During this four-year period, TIRN engaged in a number of international and United States-based campaigns that have resulted in increased protections of endangered sea turtles, fisheries, human health and the environment. Major actions undertaken were the following: (i) Successfully prevented the creation of a new long line fishery in California's Exclusive Economic Zone on 10 August 2007; (ii) Prevented the reopening of drift gillnet fishing in the Leatherback Conservation Area off the United States West Coast for the 2006 season; (iii) Lead the effort to reduce consumption of mercury contaminated fish (tuna, swordfish and shark) captured primarily by industrial fishing methods, including by convincing major grocery chains to post mercury-in-seafood signs nationwide and catalyzing the California Attorney General to compel health warning labelling on swordfish and mercury at all state supermarkets; (iv) Forced a four-year closure of the Hawaiian long line swordfish fishery and time-area closures on the Hawaiian long line tuna fishery in order to prevent the extinction of the eastern Pacific leatherback sea turtle; (v) Authored and publicized two letters (one from 281 non-governmental organizations from 62 countries and the other from 1007 scientists from 97 countries) urging the United Nations to champion a resolution calling for a moratorium on high seas long lining and gillnetting in the Pacific; (vi) Advised and collaborated with our sister organization in Costa Rica to pressure Costa Rica, a leader in environmental protection in the Central American region, to increase enforcement and prosecution of pirate fishers.

6. Women's Cultural and Social Society (Special; 2004)

PART I: Introduction

The Women's Cultural & Social Society (WCSS) is the first women's society to be established in Kuwait. It was founded in 1963 by a group of Kuwaiti women who were among the first to graduate from universities and higher education institutes. The Society's main objective is to develop women in all fields, encourage their participation in community activities, and increase their awareness of their civil and political rights and duties to ensure their effective contribution to such issues.

Since one of the primary objectives of WCSS was the enfranchisement of Kuwaiti women, significant portion of its activities since inception centered on the revision of election laws to be consistent with the Constitution. This was finally was achieved in 2005, and the election laws were amended to grant women full political rights. As a result, the activities and committees dedicated to that purpose, including the Woman Voice Committee, were disbanded. WCSS is non-parliamentary member of the Woman Affairs Committee, one of the standing committees of Kuwait Parliament. WCSS is neutral in Kuwaiti politics, and seeks to advance human rights in general, and women and family rights in particular.

PART II: Contribution of WCSS to the work of the United Nations

1) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

WCSS participated in the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women 28-11 March, 2005 at the United Nations headquarters, New York. WCSS presented a report about Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Kuwait to a UNDP sponsored meeting of Women Rights Organizations against AIDS in the Arab Region, Tunisia, 26-28 July 2005. A Representative attended the General Assembly informal debate on "The Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women" on 7 March 2007.

2) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

WCSS is an affiliate of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Arab states Regional Office. It joined Enhancing Arab Women Parliamentarians Program (AWPP) in 2005 and participated by holding different workshops, round table discussions regarding political rights and civil rights in Family Law. A study on "Women in the Political Arena and Indications of their Success Therein - The Case of Kuwait" was conducted as an outcome of the (AWPP). Furthermore the society lunched an awareness campaign in 2006 to encourage Kuwaiti women to participate in the parliamentary elections.

In 2006 WCSS singed a Memorandum of understanding with Freedom House in partnership with the United Nation Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) supported by Middle East Partnership Invitation to work together on the Women's Right and Family Law Study Program in the Gulf region. The State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Bahrain were selected as study cases under the title of "Women's Right in the Kuwait personal Status Law and the Bahraini Shari'a Judicial Rulings".

3) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: Target 1**: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day. Action: (i) 3502 Families received monthly assistance; (ii) 2592 Families received onetime assistance.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Action: Help is provided to families either as monthly or one time assistance.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: The focus of WCSS is the empowerment of women. Workshops, in cooperation with UNIFEM and Freedom House, have been conducted yearly since 2005, in addition to two regional conferences regarding the status of women under the law.

Special Problems and Conditions: WCSS, like many NGOs in Kuwait have suffered from the restriction imposed on charitable work overseas because of the War on Terror. The direct channelling of help and aid, necessary in time calamity and natural disaster is no longer possible. Designated aid channels in the country have dried up auxiliary resources normally available to supplement traditional aid organizations.